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VOL. 57 January 15, 1932 No. 2

Foreign Libraries Number

The Libraries of Persia
Herrick B. Young

National Library of Peiping
T. L. Yuan

The University Library of Oslo
Angus Snead Macdonald

Beginning of Unified Library Service in U. S. S. R.
Harriet G. Eddy

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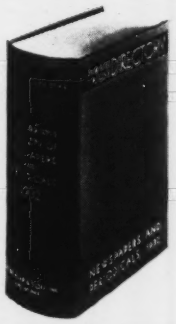

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VOL. 57, NO. 2 JANUARY 15, 1932

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We had planned to present in this number Miss Jessie Wells' excellent paper on "Economizing to Meet Budget Cuts," but we find that it can not be printed until February 1, a release date fixed upon by the A. L. A. *Bulletin*. A. L. A. has also requested us to hold the report on Fields and Functions of the A. L. A., presented before the Council, until February 1.

An authentic account of the Vatican disaster will be printed in the next issue, written by Monsignor Tisserant who, leaving the Reference Room 16:10 (4:10 our time) to meet an engagement in the other end of the City, missed the collapse by only twenty minutes. We hope to have several pictures of the collapse.

Beginning with February fifteen the formerly announced Checklist of Current Bibliography, to be prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library, will begin. We have decided, instead of devoting several pages in two numbers a year to this material, to devote a column in each issue. Place us on your mailing list for the bibliographies your library compiles.

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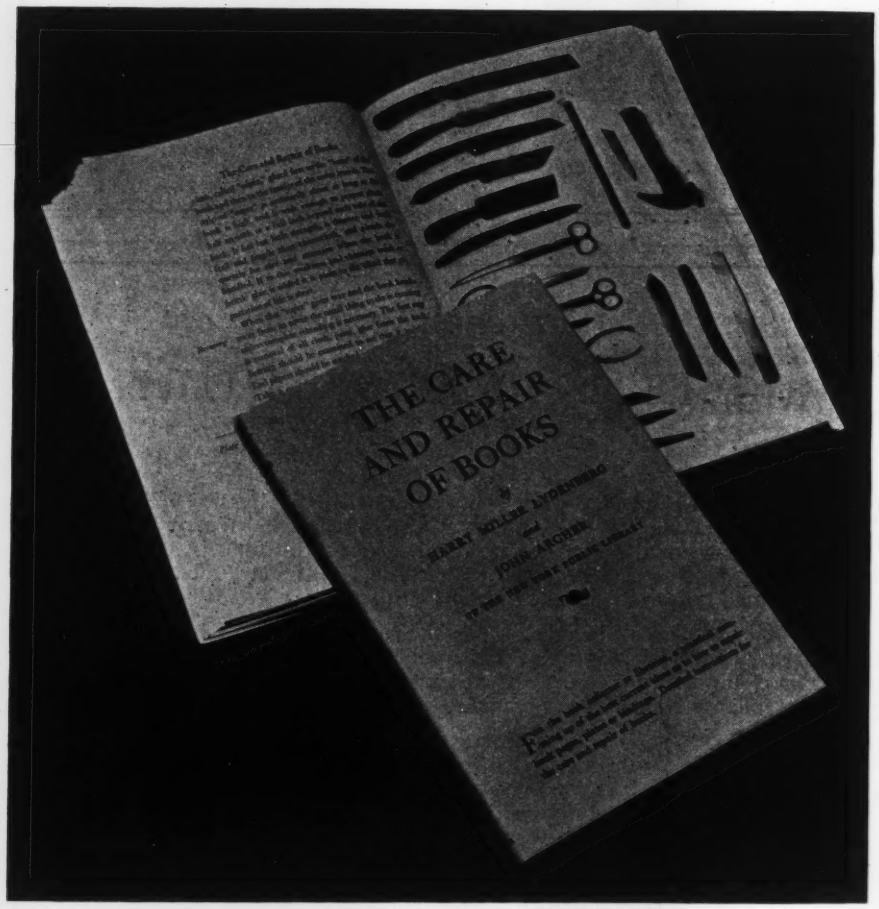


THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

National Library of Peiping

By T. L. YUAN

Associate Director

THE HISTORY of the Library may be traced back to a memorial by the Board of Education in September, 1909, praying for the establishment of a national library. Imperial sanction having been obtained, the books formerly preserved at the Hall of Classics and at the Library of the Imperial Cabinet were immediately transferred to the Library. Among other notable additions may be mentioned a part of the private collections of the Hsu and Yao families and also over 8,500 Buddhist manuscripts of the Tang Dynasty discovered in Tun Huang. These collections transferred to it by the Government formed the nucleus of the national library.

Although started under auspicious circumstances, the course of development of the library was destined to be a checkered one. The Revolution broke out in 1911, putting a stop to its activities. On the establishment of the Republic, the library was reopened in August, 1912, by the Ministry of Education. With the active support of the ministry, the library made rapid strides in the collection of books. It received the books published by various provincial printing establishments, a large number of district and provincial gazetteers, as well as an invaluable collection of sixty volumes of the Ming manuscript encyclopedia *Yung Lo Ta Tien*. In 1915, it was reorganized and moved to Fang Chia Hutung in the northern section of the city. Soon afterwards, the Jehol Palace set of the *Szu K'u Ch'uan Shu*, or the Imperial Library of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, in 36,300 manuscript volumes, was transferred to the library. As far as Chinese books were concerned, the library had built up an extremely valuable collection, but for lack of proper quarters, location and support, the development of the library was greatly hampered.

In the winter of 1925, the Ministry of Education undertook to cooperate with the China Foundation in the reorganization of the library. With this object in view, the Ministry and the Foundation signed an agreement, reorganizing the national library and placing it under their joint control. But due to political disturbances, the Ministry was confronted with certain unforeseen difficulties in the full realization of the plan. Consequently it was deemed expedient to suspend temporarily the operation of the agreement. Meanwhile, the China Foundation undertook to establish on the site already selected the library which it had under contemplation. From March, 1926, to June, 1929, it was known as the Metropolitan Library, with temporary quarters in the Pei Hai Park.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the China Foundation, held in June, 1929, the Ministry of Education proposed that the national library and the metropolitan library, supported respectively by the Ministry and the Foundation, be amalgamated under one management. The proposal was immediately accepted and satisfactory arrangements were made between the Ministry and the Foundation. The new library, now known as the National Library of Peiping, is to be supported by the China Foundation, while the supervision is to be vested in a self-perpetuat-

ing Board of Managers. The internal management of the Library is to be placed in the hands of a Director and an Associate Director, who are appointed by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the Board with the approval of the Foundation. The amalgamation was therefore the consummation of the original idea of the Ministry and the Foundation, and has made possible the concentration of the resources of the two largest libraries in Peiping.

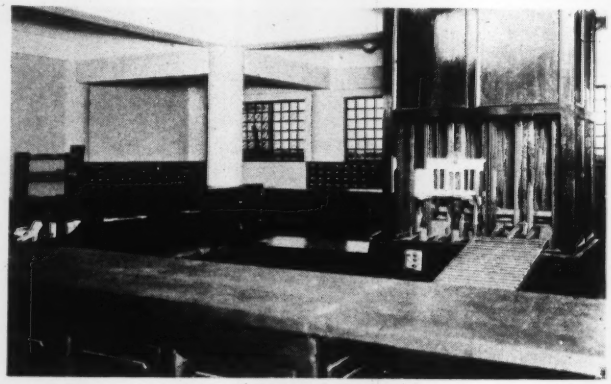
Exterior of the National Library of Peiping

The Board of Managers of the Library, as well as the Director and the Associate Director, who are ex-officio members of the Board, were appointed in August, 1929. The present members of the Board are Messrs. Chen Yuan, Ma Hsu Lun, Fu Szu Nien, Y. T. Tsur, Liu Fu, H. C. Zen, and Clarence H. Senn, with Director Tsai Yuan-P'ei and Associate Directors T L. Yuan as members ex-officio.

After the formal amalgamation of the two libraries, the internal reorganization was attended to. The library is now organized into eight departments, namely, General Administration, Acquisitions, Cataloging, Reference, Rare Books and MSS., Inscriptions, Maps and Charts, and Periodicals. In addition, there is an editorial committee charged specially with work of an editorial nature. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the number of authorized positions on the staff was ninety. The library is a reference as well as a free public library.

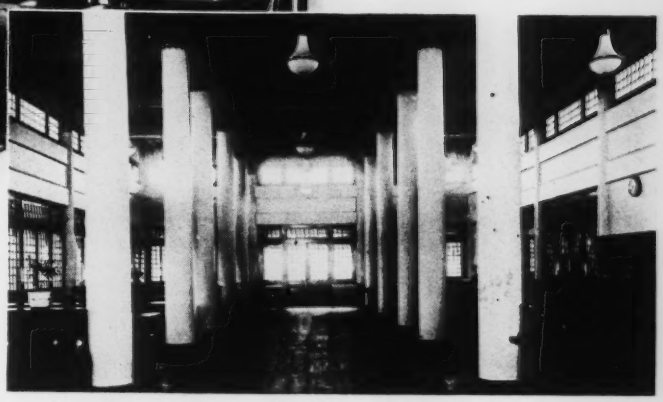
The New Building

The spacious lot on which the building stands consists of an area of 6½ acres of land and was formerly a part of the imperial palaces. Situated on the west of the Pei Hai Park, the site is an ideal one, for it is centrally located and its surroundings are beautiful and unique. On the south, one of the most important thoroughfares passes by it. On the west is the compound on which stands the new building of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology and the Institute of Social Research. On the north are one-story buildings occupied by the Red Cross Hospital and an orphanage. Therefore the land is walled in on three sides, the south and north walls being the original red imperial walls. Adjoining on the east is the Pei Hai, a historical lake, from which it is separated by a marble balustrade. Thus the whole atmosphere of the place combines peace with dignity, most conducive to serious study in the library.



The Delivery Desk

When decision to erect a new library building was made in 1926, the Board of Managers of the metropolitan library first studied the general architectural style to be adopted. The Chinese palace architecture was considered the most desirable, because of its proximity to the imperial palaces. A competition for design was conducted under the direction of Mr. C. W. Anner, whose services were made available through the courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peiping. As a result of this competition, seventeen sets of drawings were



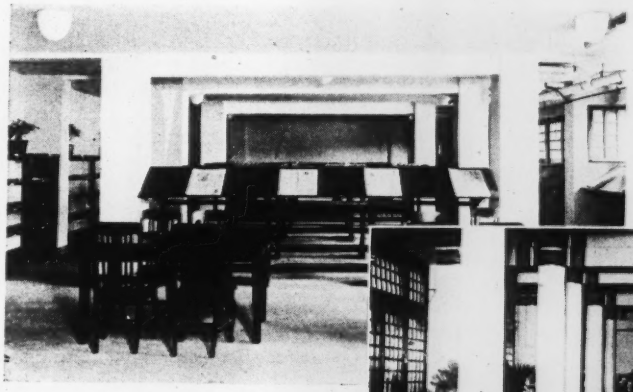
Left: Maps and Charts Reading Room

Below: General Reading Room

submitted by architects of various nationalities. Arrangement was made with the American Institute of Architects for the appointment of a jury to pass upon the merits of various designs. The jury consisted of Messrs. Charles A. Coolidge, G. H. Edgell, and William T. Aldrich and it awarded the first prize to the design submitted jointly by Messrs. V. Leth-Moller & Co. of Peiping, and Messrs. Loup and Young of Tientsin.

In September, 1927, Messrs. V. Leth-Moller & Co. were appointed architect and entrusted with the construction of the building. Mr. C. J. Anner was appointed to assist in the supervision. Messrs. Fu Hsin Engineering and Construction Co. of Tientsin were awarded the general contract, while the contracts for various electrical and mechanical installations, including the main unit of steel book stacks, were awarded to Messrs. China American Engineering Corporation, Tientsin.

The design of the building adheres closely to the Chinese palace architecture with adaptations to meet the needs of a modern library, but the construction is carried throughout in



Above: Newspaper Reading Room

Right: Periodical Reading Room

accordance with the most modern practices. The framework of the building is entirely of reinforced concrete. The roof construction is particularly interesting on account of the intricate arrangement of rafters, brackets, cornices and elaborate ornamental details, all of which are executed in reinforced concrete. The floors are of reinforced concrete finished with terrazzo, excepting the General Reading Room, the Board Meeting Room and the main staircase, which have floors of cork tiles. The plinths of the building and terraces are faced with white marble, while the façades are decorated and painted in the best style of the Ming Dynasty. The roofs, which form a most important feature in Chinese architecture, are covered with green glazed tiles.

The Library is approached from the thoroughfare on the south through a massive gateway, from which a broad driveway leads to the main entrance. The building consists of several connected units which have been so designed that they form an integral whole. The grouping of the units was largely governed by practical considerations of library administration, and the architect has been able to accomplish this in a manner that is architecturally pleasing. In the front is the central structure facing south, two stories in height. On each side of this unit is a one-storied building connected with it by corridor. In the rear of the central structure is another unit which projects northward to connect with the stack building at the back.

On entering the central building, one finds himself in a spacious lobby, from which access is gained to the two public rooms for periodicals, and the bibliothecal museum. These rooms are large and well-proportioned, the ceilings being panelled and painted in Chinese style. The two corridors lead to the Director's office, the Board Meeting Room and other special reading rooms such as the Map Reading Room, John Hay Memorial Room, Reception Room, Manuscripts Reading Room, Liang Ch'i Ch'ao Memorial Room and the Szu K'u Reading Room. The basement is given over to the Newspaper Reading Room, the stack rooms for manuscripts and rare books, newspapers, periodicals, the Imperial Library of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, and the Exhibition Room for the collection of models of the palaces of Peiping.

A wide stairway richly ornamented with carved teakwood panels leads from the lobby to the upper floor. The General Reading Room occupies the whole of the second floor of the central building, and has a seating capacity for 192 readers. The room is surrounded by verandas on three sides, but ample light is secured through very wide window spaces. Its magnificent panelled ceiling and ornate color scheme are executed under the direction of Mr. Chu Chi-chien, President of the Society for Research in Chinese Architecture.

The Book Delivery Room is situated between the General Reading Room and the stack building. It is connected with all floors of book stacks by an electrical book conveyor. The card catalogs for Chinese and foreign books are separately placed in this room. Back of it are four research rooms which can be assigned to scholars making extended investigations. On the mezzanine floor between the central building and the stack building are the big Cataloging Room and four smaller offices.

The stack building in the rear is a lofty structure, containing four tiers of steel book shelves with capacity for 350,000 volumes. The whole construction is entirely fire-proof and can be isolated from the rest of the block by a rolling steel door. The lighting of the stacks is very effective and the design of the stack building is so planned that it admits of easy extension in the future, if necessary. The basement of the stack building is given over to offices, lunch room, kitchen and ventilating room.

Heat is supplied by a vacuum steam heating system, the power for which is generated in the power house located in the north-west corner of the compound. Two dynamos furnish the electric light and power, and water is pumped up from an artesian well. The main stack building is ventilated by a system of ducts which carry air from the ventilating plant located in the basement.

The furniture in the General Reading Room, Periodical Reading Room and Bibliothecal Museum is specially designed and made of teak and camphor. The Reading Room for Special Collections, the Reception Room and the Board Meeting Room have old Chinese furniture made of hardwood.

Stack rooms for periodicals, maps, and manuscripts are equipped with steel shelves made by Messrs. Roneo, Ltd., London. The Imperial Library is accommodated with the original shelves from the Jehol Imperial Summer Palace.

The grounds of the library have been laid out with the characteristics of a Chinese garden. Carved stone columns and lions, decorative stones, etc., formerly of the Yuan Ming Yuan (the Old Summer Palace) and elsewhere, are placed at suitable points. Standards with Chinese-style lanterns provide for

the lighting of the campus. Trees and shrubs selected to fit Chinese requirements for a garden are planted at appropriate places.

The thoroughfare in front of the Library has been renamed Wen Tsin Street in honor of the Imperial Library of Emperor Chi'ien Lung now deposited in the National Library. Standing on the street are three big red gates each having three arches, being relics of the old imperial days. The library gate-house with its brilliant gates, marble plinths and green glazed-tiles is in thorough keeping with the surroundings and adds greatly to the beauty and grandeur of the place.

Collections

The National Library of Peiping now houses one of the best collections of Chinese and foreign books to be found in China. Founded only twenty-two years ago and inadequately supported most of the time, the collections in the Library naturally cannot compete with certain private collections so far as early printed books are concerned. But, nevertheless, the official status of the Library has enabled it to receive many rare books from imperial collections such as those in the libraries of the Hall of Classics, the Imperial Cabinet, etc. The Imperial Library of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, known as *Szu K'u Ch'uan Shu*, has been deposited in the Library chiefly because of its status as a national library. Indeed, for nearly twenty years, the National Library acquired its books mainly through transfers and gifts and it is to be regretted that China does not require legal deposit for copyright. As may be expected, the contents of the library are not well developed, a defect which is being gradually remedied. The library now has a collection of 321,752 volumes of Chinese works and about 50,000 volumes in European languages.

The Libraries of Persia

By HERRICK B. YOUNG

Librarian, The American College of Teheran, Persia

IN CONSIDERING the libraries of Persia, several basic facts concerning this ancient land must be borne in mind. Modern Persia is a nation of 10,000,000 people scattered over an area of 630,000 square miles, or roughly three times the area of France. Of the population, one-quarter is estimated to be nomadic, one-half living in villages and one-quarter living in the ten large cities of the land. Literacy is still limited to about five per cent of the population, and this literate group lives almost exclusively in the cities. The Ministry of Education has developed a program of primary education during the past five years, but the lack of capable teachers has made this a difficult task. The government has inaugurated several middle schools and is planning institutions of higher learning. At present the American College of Teheran is the only institution in the land giving bona fide college work, it being incorporated under the New York Board of Regents. The existing libraries may be divided into three categories: (1) Those operated in connection with schools; (2) Private or semi-public, as the shrine and mosque libraries;

Rollestone Hall, American College of Teheran. The Left Wing Houses the Largest Library in Persia

(3) Those maintained by legations, missions or commercial enterprises for the use of their own employees.

The library of the Majless or Parliament is one of the most progressive in the country. It was founded in 1923 and is housed in a serviceable building on the parliament grounds. Its shelves at present contain 8,817 volumes, arranged in a curious hodge-podge, which the librarian reports as an adaptation of the Rumeneski system. With an annual budget of 10,000 tomans[1] and a permanent staff of director, assistant librarian, and two book dispensers, this library has real possibilities for service to the scholarly community. The books are well selected and in a wide variety of languages. Stress is laid on the purchase of all volumes in any way related to Persia.

Unfortunately the rules of the Majless library do not allow any of its volumes to be taken from the building. A well-lighted reading room has a seating capacity of thirty-six, but has had during the past year only an average of four readers a day. The Ministry of Education Library is not particularly noteworthy, being neither as well equipped, nor as well staffed as the Majless library. Its most interesting feature is the possession of several thousand Russian classics. During the winter months its clientèle is largely composed of white Russians, now sojourning in Teheran, who are glad of the warmth and opportunity to forget their present troubles in reading of the glories of the Imperial régime.

The largest and best equipped library in Teheran and in all of Persia is that of the American College of Teheran. With a total of 15,000 volumes, including the International Mind Alcove established by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, it serves not only the 800 students of the College and associated preparatory school but also former students, alumni, and foreign residents in the capital city. The Persian assistant librarian plans to spend next year in graduate study in one of the library schools of America so that he may be able to offer courses in library science and assist in the organization of the various libraries throughout the land. The Dewey Decimal system is used, with cross file index, vertical file, and other modern library aids.

Perhaps the most valuable library in the land is that belonging to the shrine of Imam Reza at Meshed. Owing to the presence of many old Persian and Arabic manuscripts sale value of its contents has been estimated at 400,000 tomans. It was founded five hundred years ago and the books are arranged according to general subject classifications. Only Moslems are allowed to have access to any of these manuscripts, since it is housed within the sacred territory of the shrine. A large and interesting library has been built up in connection with the mosques of Isfahan. Many pre-Islamic manuscripts are found in this collection, but numberless treasures are hidden away in the shrines and mosques all through Persia, for that matter. Meshed also has a most interesting and semi-public library located in the heart of the city. It is operated more or less on a commercial basis, sufficient fees being charged for the overhead. Certain funds from revenue of the Shrine property are set at the disposal of this library each year for binding and purchase of new books.

The Persian government schools have not yet begun to build up libraries in the lower schools, but have recently purchased a large number of books on law, science, and education for the higher schools. Students of the American College are at present cataloging the libraries of the Law School and Normal School according to the Dewey System. The American, English, and French secondary and elementary schools all report small libraries for their own students and teachers. The American School of Tabriz (2,300 volumes), the Bahaî school at Hamadan (1,500 volumes), and the English School at Isfahan are notable of this group.

In all of the cities rental libraries have sprung up during the past few years. These are limited to a few volumes of translations of French, German, Russian, or English novels. They are performing a real service in stimulating reading. For instance, the Omid rental library in Kermanshah rents a total of 10,000 volumes each year and has only a total of 700 volumes on its shelves.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Co., being the largest foreign corporation with holdings in Persia, quite naturally has the largest private library. Its circulation is limited to employees, so that there is no service being done as far as the general public is concerned. The Imperial Bank of Persia, the Indo-European Telegraphs, and the different legations all have libraries, for the most part consisting of more or less obsolete fiction and books on Persia.

There is nothing like a library association nor is there any sort of library service in rural communities. The latter would be rather useless with such a small literate group in these areas.

[1] Toman = value approximately 79c.

Beginnings of United Library Service in U. S. S. R.

By HARRIET G. EDDY

Assistant Professor in Agricultural Extension, University of California

JANUARY 1930 is already an important date in the reorganization work of library service in Russia. So on January 20, 1931, the first anniversary of the beginnings of unified library service was celebrated at Orechovo-Suevo (pronounced Ahr-yéh-ko-vaw-Soó-yeh-vaw), an industrial center three hours train ride east of Moscow. The celebration itself was epochal, since it so completely symbolized the new life spreading out like a net all over U. S. S. R.

In the first place the anniversary meeting could not be open to the public, as there was not room enough to hold the crowd that would have come, even though the library auditorium is large. So attendance was representative, with chosen delegates from factories, societies, trade unions, schools, and other organizations. In the second place, the meeting could not begin until nine o'clock, as some of the delegates were busy up to that time, in evening schools or committee meetings. By eight o'clock however, most of the audience had gathered,—among them the eleven library school students from Moscow, who were at that time doing their "40 days of practice and practical work" in the newly unified library and in one of the factories. The audience lost no time "doing nothing." For about half an hour they sang folk songs and other Russian songs. Then chairs were moved back and to the music of two accordions, everyone took part in the folk dancing. Organization and team work were so perfect that it threw an interesting side-light on the way those characteristics—organization, cooperation, team-work—are developing in all phases of Russia's new life. For half an hour they concentrated on the directions given by their impromptu leader (one of the library's young men) and followed directions as though that were the most important things in their lives.

Promptly at nine o'clock, chairs scurried back into place, and the meeting began. Telegrams of appreciation were read from the Federal Department of Education and from the Institute of Library Science. The librarian reported the year's progress, difficulties encountered, goals for the coming year. The young Russian woman who had spent several months in California studying the county free library plan told of her work there, and also of the organizing of the library whose anniversary of unification was being celebrated. The "Amerikahn" guest offered her congratulations. And one of the young library students told of their school in Moscow and of the work they were doing in Orechovo-Suevo. Speeches were then made from the floor by the representatives and by library workers, discussing, suggesting, criticizing, since Russian meetings are always of a most practical nature, with reports of accomplishments, self-criticism, plans, and goals, as the programs. After the program came food, prepared and served with the same team-work speed that had characterized the rest of the evening. Then came more folk songs and dances till one o'clock, when the first anniversary of the first

Miss Eddy was formerly county library organizer in the California State Library. When the Federal Department of Education of Russia, reorganizing their educational service, heard of the California County Free Library plan, an invitation was sent in 1926 to Miss Eddy to go to Russia to observe their library organization and to explain the California plan. Complying with this request, Miss Eddy spent five months there in 1927 (on sabbatical leave from the University of California). She visited all parts of the country, observing library service and organization in about fifty institutions ranging from the kindergarten, through primary and secondary schools, to universities, institutes, public libraries, factory libraries, village libraries, etc. Following her visit and at her suggestion, the Department of Education sent Mrs. Anna Kravtchenko to the United States, where she spent several months in California and other places. After her return to Moscow, library reorganization reached a point in the summer of 1930 where additional assistance seemed necessary and so Miss Eddy was asked to return. She was there five months, from December, 1930, to May, 1931. At our request, this article was written by her, in collaboration with Mrs. Derman and Mrs. Kravtchenko.

unified library in Russia was regarded as properly celebrated.

In order to understand, and thus to appreciate, the significance of this event, one must know the background not only of this first unified library, but of all library service in Russia. Until 1917, the percentage of illiteracy ran high. In many areas it was 80 per cent,

All-Union Lenin Memorial Library—the National Library for U. S. S. R.

and in many of the minor subjugated nationalities it was 100 per cent, since frequently their language had not even been reduced to writing. In the more educated areas such as the states of Moscow and St. Petersburg, illiteracy ran sometimes as high as 50 per cent. Library service therefore was meager, both because there were so few people to use it, and also because there was no deep wish on the part of the government to furnish it. Where library service did exist, its use was again limited, because it cost sometimes twenty-five kopecks to borrow a book, while a day's wages were often not more than fifty kopecks. Library books, too, were limited in subject matter, with religious books and political histories making up the largest part of the collections. The general unfriendly attitude towards education is graphically described by Professor M. J. Olgin of Columbia University, who in his *Guide to Russian Literature,* published in 1920, says:

"In the year of Christ, 1903, the writer of these lines was involved in a formidable conspiracy. Painfully he had to guard every step lest he fall into the hands of the ever-vigilant police. Furtively, under the cloak of night, he had to steal to the place of his dangerous activities. With the keenest attention he had to scrutinize the signs in the windows of that mysterious little house in the suburb before he entered the low door. The sign denoting 'danger' made his heart ache for the fate of the whole enterprise.

"And when at last he made his way to the spacious back room facing the cherry orchard, what did he find there? A number of boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, whom he, together with two other young students, was teaching to read and write. Between lessons, we were also telling the pupils stories from botany, geography, or physics. In short, it was an evening school, for boys who had received no school education. The aims of our little undertaking were purely cultural: we wanted to bring a spark of light into the lives of some young artisans' apprentices in the town where we were spending our summer vacation. We conducted no political propaganda. We couldn't have done it if we had wanted to because the level of understanding among the boys was very low. Yet, had we been discovered, we might have been tried for sedition.

"It is easy to imagine that in a country where educational work among the masses was facing obstacles of such gravity; where teaching in an elementary school in one of the forlorn villages was a series of heroic self-sacrifices; where schools for adults, Sunday schools, public lectures of every description were looked upon as so many nests

Children's Reading Room

of destructive propaganda; where books were scarce, libraries for the villagers very rare, and even the sale of books to plain people considered undesirable—it is easy to imagine that in a country of this kind, where the overwhelming majority of the population is illiterate, the book must have a totally different value from that in any modern civilized country. One of the ever recurring sentimental topics of Russian journalism, fiction and painting, is that keen-eyed intelligent-looking schoolboy who reads before the adults of his family some of the wonders contained in a book furnished by the teacher. It is night. The low ceiling of the cabin is covered with soot. The little oil lamp hardly flickers. Shadows

are hovering in every corner. Outside, the snowstorm is raging. Close to the stove, in the circle of light, the boy reads his story. Men with shaggy beards and heavy fists, work-worn women in their fantastic shawls, the old ghastly looking grandfather on top of the fireplace—all listen attentively, with dreamy eyes, with an expression of bewilderment, delight, and appreciation. 'Yes, son, the book is a great thing,' someone will thoughtfully sum up the impression."

From 1917 to 1922 library service in Russia grew with magic swiftness, but with no effort at system, since the only goal must be the availability of books to industrial workers and peasants. Then in 1924 when intervention and civil war and famine had passed into history, library service began to crystallize itself into several parallel systems: Trade Unions organized very extensively, with library service in every factory. The Department of Education organized a wide spreading service, with some form of library activity in every city, town, and village. Schools, from kindergarten through elementary and high school to University and Institute (in Russia for post graduate research on special subjects), had a library.

Orechovo-Suevo Rayon (County) Staff

In 1927, when I first visited Russia, I was amazed at the completely decentralized distribution of books that I found. Not a village but had its izba (reading room). Not a factory but had its library. Not a school room that did not have its collection of books. Not a workers' club, nor a theatre, nor often even parks and apartment houses, but had their book deposits. Printing presses could not keep up with the demand for reading. The paper supply was all too small. Books themselves could not be written fast enough to satisfy this "thirst for knowledge," as Dr. Dewey characterized it. Is there any other country in the world where distribution of books has become so thoroughly decentralized?

But centralization of organization and of administration of this far flung library service had not yet taken place. The necessity to pour reading material of every grade of literacy into all parts of this newborn country must have the right of way, and it did. Libraries, as a part of the department of education, took a lead in "liquidating" illiteracy. They became the cultural headquarters in every village and town. But up to 1927, the word "unified" was not to be found in the vocabulary of many library people. The need for unification, however, was so apparent to some that in 1928 the Department of Education sent Mrs. Anna Kravtchenko to the United States to observe the county free library plan, particularly as operative in California. Within six months after her return home, the possibility of adapting this plan to the library needs in U.S.S.R. was so clear that the heads of trade unions and the Department of Education signed an agreement to make the experiment, and Orechovo-Suevo was chosen for the demonstration.

The library background for Orechovo and Suevo had been the same as that for all of Russia. Before 1917, because of the fee for borrowing a book and because of the large percentage of illiteracy and the type of books offered, the library had played a negligible part in the life of the towns, for there were two towns on opposite sides of a small river. Though their interests were common, they were in different states, and so could not function in common. When the re-grouping of the entire country took place, along natural geographical and economic lines, Orechovo and Suevo were made into one town and became the governmental seat for the district

(rayon) corresponding to our county.

When, in the autumn of 1929, organization work for unification began, a library census of Orechovo-Suevo showed that the town had twenty-two libraries, located in factories, clubs, children's libraries, and general reading rooms. (This did not include school libraries, nor of course the sixty-eight traveling library deposits.) Meetings of library workers and mass meetings of townspeople were quickly convinced that unification would be advantageous. So in January, 1930, unification was accomplished, and the entire twenty-two libraries joined forces under the leadership of one librarian, T. Kuznetzov. Branches were maintained in most of the locations where the separate libraries had existed, so that the people would not at the beginning be disturbed by seeking a new library location. And many more branches were established, so that now there are 123 branches in this town of about 100,000 people. This unusually large number of branches seems necessary at present, since rooms are scarce for larger branches, and trained branch librarians are not yet available. This number will be lessened as rapidly as these conditions are overcome.

Statistics were unthought of when the libraries were operating separately. So there is no way that statements of growth can be made. But a comparison of the first month's activities with those of a year afterwards proves the case. At the time of reorganization there were 10,000 registered readers, 2000 of whom were children. At the end of the first year there were 20,077 readers, with 5143 children. At the time of the consolidation there were in all libraries 10,667 books. During the first year 63,138 books were bought. Before reorganization, there were twenty-five library workers. Now there are thirty-five, and in addition 250 volunteers ("Soldiers of Culture", the Russians call them) for work with adults, and eighty for work with children. In February 1930 (the first month of unification) the circulation was 80 per cent fiction and 20 per cent non-fiction. February 1931 showed 62 per cent fiction and 38 per cent non-fiction. Before reorganization there were twenty-two separate libraries and sixty-eight traveling libraries. Now there is one central library with 123 branches.

Based on these increases, goals for 1931 were set, and will no doubt be reached, if the needed books can be secured, for the problem lies, not in the need to stimulate the demand but in having the non-fiction books to offer to supply the demand. They plan to increase their registered readers to 32,800, with 40 per cent fiction read and 60 per cent non-fiction. They expect to have service for every child, with branches for special reading in every school; there is not yet enough money for complete supplementary school service.

In 1928, the total income of all libraries in Orechovo-Suevo, from all organizations, was 10,000 rubles.[1] In 1929 it was 11,000 rubles. In 1930, with reorganization, it was 42,000 rubles. And the budget for 1931 is as follows:

From the town soviet	25,000	rubles	
" " trade unions	22,000	"	
" " board of factories	12,000	"	
" " cooperatives	5,000	"	
" " board of education (Narkompros)	15,000	"	
" " state printing house (Gosisdat)	25,000	"	(in books)
" " rayon (county) soviet	11,000	"	
	115,000	"	

But even more important than the goals for growth along activities already organized, are the plans for the expansion of the work to include all of the library service for the entire rayon (county). Preparation for service to the schools was completed in the summer of 1931, and service was to begin when schools start in September. A survey is also being made of the entire rayon, preparatory to unifying the service, for which the rayon soviet has already appropriated funds. There are a few large towns with decentralized library service, such as Orechovo-Suevo had previous to unification. And there are innumerable villages, some of which are independent and some joined into collectives. The first assistant of the rayon library spent his entire time for several months studying conditions and needs preparatory to the unifica-

[1] A ruble is approximately 50c.

Left: Library Reading Room at Verblude.

tion, which will be accomplished in a few months. Five librarians from places outside of Orechovo-Suevo are meeting to learn the technique of the unified system.

Still another goal is a new building for rayon headquarters. The unified library is now housed in a large building which was the workers' club. A new club building was completed just as the library was reorganized, so that fortunately the library had at least space, but not convenience. It contains a large general reading room, an auditorium used for lectures, meetings or movies, as needed, two good sized children's reading rooms, a large stock room, and several work rooms. The general catalog is up to date for all books purchased since unification (63,138) and cards are being added as fast as possible for the books of permanent value among the 10,000 taken over from the twenty-two libraries that united. Sharing the building is the radio broadcasting headquarters for the district. And the county health nurse has here her sunlit office filled with equipment to teach care of children and family. Here she meets groups of young mothers who receive instruction, with "cross reference" to books they should use from the library. And from here she goes armed with slides and movies and books to talk to school children. The close connection that both these pieces of work have with the library makes it highly advantageous for all to be housed in one building.

When unification was effected in January 1930, the enthusiasm of the people was sufficient to carry over to consideration of a new building. Money has been appropriated and plans are in the making. They cannot be carried out, however, till building material is available, since the first need in Orechovo-Suevo is to speed the building of new apartment houses. Although many new ones have been built in the last few years, there is such a tremendous building program going on all over this country "covering one-sixth of the earth's surface," that several thousand people in Orechovo-Suevo still live in the old type tenement house.

The new library building, which is hoped for in two more years, will be modern in every detail, so that the library will fill its rôle as cultural center, reading rooms, children's reading rooms with playground adjoining, work rooms, a textile museum (since the town's activity is textiles), a smaller auditorium, and a larger one to seat 2000-3000 people, committee rooms and music rooms.

In addition to giving a much better library service to the people, this unified rayon library has already begun to play an important part

Children's Room Showing Open Shelves and Catalog

as a nation-wide demonstration. It is being visited by librarians from all parts of Russia. It is being used as a practice library for students from the recently organized library school. And its influence is being felt in other rayons, many of which, in Moscow state alone, are undertaking the same reorganization.

Independent of its influence, however, and therefore demonstrating the correctness of the application of the unified plan, natural unified library units are developing in various parts of U. S. S. R. Dr. Bostwick has said that perhaps for the United States of America a "regional" library is a more practical unit than the uniform choice of county. In Russia that reasoning holds especially true. While the rayon, corresponding to the average American county, will doubtless be the unit used in the great majority of cases, in some places the rayon is so small that it becomes only a part of a city. Moscow, for example, has ten rayons. In such instances, a consolidated rayon library will be developed. To the other extreme, some rayons in Siberia are as large as a good sized state. It will therefore be necessary for some sub-unit to be chosen which when added up will include the entire rayon, as there can be no neglect or omission of any part.

The state of Samara, situated along the Volga, is developing a unified system that will soon cover the entire state. It is being promoted by the State Librarian, a young man who learned his "unification lesson" in Moscow. The state comprises eighty rayons, each of which is a collective farm, since that region is preeminently agricultural. Twenty-nine of these rayon-collectives have unified their libraries, a most natural outgrowth of the land collectivization. Each collective appropriates one ruble per capita for each collective member. The population of each rayon runs from

70,000 to 80,000. The number of peasants' holdings that have been collectivized in each rayon averages 20,000 families. This gives each rayon library a present income of 10,000 rubles. Not large. But I remember that when Fresno County, California, started its county library in 1910, it was difficult to win an appropriation of $4,000 to serve a population of 75,000. Fresno County Free Library now has an income of $144,000 to serve approximately 138,000. The Samara State Library has a library school of two and a half years, with fifty-four students, who, on graduation, will have been trained to be rayon librarians.

Another interesting unified library is in the North Caucasus, where the government has established huge state farms. The one at Verblude (called "Camel Sovkhoz"—Verblude means camel and Sovkhoz means state farm) contains 150,000 hectares of land (about 350,000 acres) and is as large as many American counties. Since this farm grew where human life had not before existed, library service also grew from its beginnings, and most naturally developed with the sovkhoz. Where relics of the roamings of Ghengis Khan can be found in the wake of the tractor, there has grown up in a little more than a year a town (Verblude) of 7000 inhabitants, containing also an agricultural university of 1000 students and an agricultural experiment station, one of the most completely equipped in the world, so I was told by a "foreign specialist" from an American University who teaches there. The vast farm area is divided into eight permanent units, from which field workers operate as a base. The ten bordering collective farms (kolkhozes) also receive machine and technical help from the sovkhoz. Very naturally, then, the library for this area has been developed with its headquarters in Verblude (headquarters for the sovkhoz) and its branches in the eight permanent units and ten cooperating kolkhozes.

Library headquarters in Verblude were especially interesting, furnishing library service not only to the "town" but also to the "gown," since students and faculty are a part of the town; all educational activity in Russia is a part of life, not a preparation. At almost any time you could see lined up at the charging desk or in the reading room, some children, a teacher, a university student, a housewife, a professor, a housemaid, a store clerk, and representatives of any other occupation the town may have.

Until recently Russia had very little formally organized library training. Short courses, library classes, etc., would be carried on in different library institutions. September 1930 saw the first "Library University" started in Moscow, as a department of the All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, the national library for U. S. S. R., with Mrs. Henriette Derman as director. Mrs. Derman is a graduate of Simmons College Library School, with two or three years' experience in the Library of Congress. So far as I know, she is the only American trained librarian in U. S. S. R. The definite objective of this library school is to train young people to become librarians in the unified system. The prerequisite for entrance is high school graduation, plus two years' experience in a library, or study in a technicum. The curriculum covers university subjects in history, literature, economics, psychology, natural science, foreign languages, etc., taught by professors from the nearby Moscow University. Then there is library administration, technic, and the study of the readers' needs. Three afternoons out of five, for an hour, the students have work in the University "gymn."

But the item in the students' program which is regarded as most important by educational planners in U. S. S. R. is the period of "practice-practical" work required of all students over 14 years of age. In some cases the student does his "practice-practical" work every day. In the library school such an arrangement is not feasible. So the library student spends "four decades," forty days, of each semester in "practice-practical" work. At the time of the anniversary in Orechovo-Seuvo, eleven of the students were there, working four hours a day in some form of library work, and four hours at a loom in one of the factories. One of the students was doing her library practice work in the same factory where she did loom work. She was very proud of the growth the library branch had made in the thirty days she had been there, having increased its borrowers from 250 to 400 and its circulation in proportion. Their goal was to double the number of readers. A member of the town soviet spoke most feelingly of the coming of the library students to live among them, and told how "everyone in town better understands the work and possibilities of the library." His enthusiasm, however, was scarcely more than the pride with which the class showed the skill they had acquired at handling a loom. The library leaders said there is no better way to "study the reader" than to work at his side. So the "practice-practical" forty days of the spring semester will be spent by all of the library class on the different state farms and peasant collective farms, where for practice work they will help improve the library service; and for practical

work they will work in the field or shop or kitchen or bakery.

At present, the library school covers three years, with 100 days' practical work at the end, but as soon as possible the course will be increased to four years. Fifty students started in September, and twenty-five more the second semester. Whether the school can be allowed to grow that fast each year will depend on the availability of room. The library student is subsidized by the state, receiving dormitory housing, meals, equipment, field expenses, and in addition 60 rubles ($30) a month for personal use.

Two other library training activities are carried on, aimed at preparation of workers for the reorganized unified library service. An evening college of thirty-five students, usually workers in some library, meets for four hours in three nights out of five. The course is now three years. But perhaps the most picturesque of all is the group of sixty that gathered in Moscow in March, coming from all corners of U. S. S. R., especially the national minorities, from Alma Ata, from Buriat Mongolia, from Turkmenistan, and Tajiikistan, and still other names you can't pronounce, to learn what they can of library administration under the unified plan, and take it back to their people.

Upon invitation of the Federal Department of Education, their local organizations chose them, being asked to observe a minimum educational requirement. One young man, however, turned up with so little educational background that the committee told him he couldn't stay. To their consternation, the tears began to flow and he begged for a chance for he "just had to stay." He'd "study day and night" if they would let him stay. He "wouldn't sleep at all." Doubtless you would have done just what Mrs. Derman did—let him stay. And at his present rate, library service in his national minority will be among the best.

Another institution that is playing an important part in the reorganization of the library system is the Institute of Library Science, a department of the All-Union Library. In the last ten years many institutes have been established in U.S.S.R. to do research and special applied work in a particular form of industry. The Institute of Library Science is now being reorganized, under the directorship of Mrs. Kravtchenko. The Institute plans to study along two general lines: (1) Library theory, the point of view for library service as applied to life in the U.S.S.R.; the library as a part of the entire social structure and (2) Library practice, a study of the best plans for library unification, and for carrying it out.

And so, from every angle of development, the U.S.S.R. bids fair to be an active contender for honors in the field of unified library service: the federal constitution is perhaps the only one in the world which recognizes establishment and growth of libraries for the masses as a legitimate function and obligation of the government, and so pledges its support to the promotion of libraries; the educational system, based on a modified Dalton plan, needs library service for this laboratory method and so is bound to promote the most unified service possible; the agreements signed by the trade unions and Department of Education promote the unification of library service heretofore carried on separately by each of these agencies; the collectivization of agriculture in the last two years has given a big impetus to a similar collectivization in libraries; a "decree" of Lenin issued several years ago, but only recently discovered by research workers, says that all library service must be unified and brought under the direction of the federal Department of Education; a federal library commission is being created by the Department of Education, to be composed of representatives from agriculture, education, industry, library work, etc., which is to promote the unified plan and to study the best means of coordinating the service in these different kinds of life and work; the state publishing house (Gosisdat) sees in the unified library system a logical machinery for centralized distribution of the books it now sends through innumerable centers; and finally, the librarians themselves are establishing demonstrations and schools and "cleaning house" generally, so that each institution and each person may better articulate in a satisfactory unified library system.

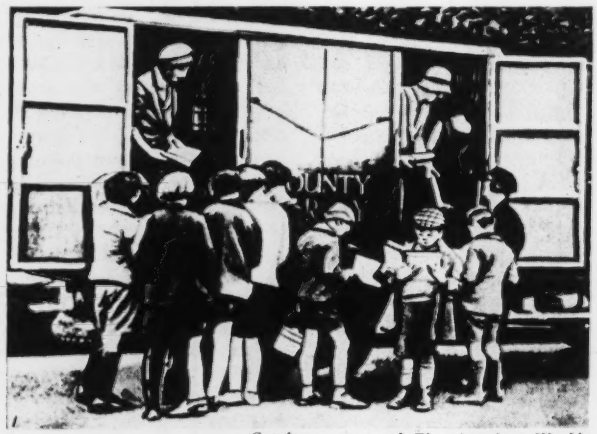
Brittle World

Brittle the snow on the gables,
The sleet-hung pines, the night
Sprinkled with stars that quiver
Over the waste of white.
Fragile the earth in the moonlight,
The glassy sheet of lake;
If I tapped it with a hammer,
The brittle world would break.
—LEW SARETT in *Wings Against The Moon*

Traveling Library for Rural Children

THE YOUNGSTERS of Kent County, England, have only a few small public libraries, yet they can read most of the books that are available to the children of London and Liverpool, cities which boast some of the finest libraries in the world.

This was not the case until a short time ago when a large motor bus equipped with many rows of book shelves and in charge of two expert librarians, arrived in the country after a fast run from London. The bus is called the traveling library and it is all that its name implies.



Cut by courtesy of *The American Weekly*

Traveling Library for English Children

On its first trip it stopped at a score of small towns and hamlets, where it put several hundred of the best children's books in the hands of the younger inhabitants of these places. The librarians recommended certain volumes to boys and girls who weren't sure just what they'd like to read, and supplied other boys and girls with books which they wanted to read but did not have the money to buy or couldn't get in local libraries, if any.

Of course, the motorized library can't give its patrons as wide a selection as the permanent libraries in London and other large cities, but it can carry what might be called a collection of the cream of the best children's books. These books include, besides the most popular juvenile fiction, volumes on popular science, travel books, histories written especially for youthful minds and carefully selected collections of verse for readers whose minds run to poetry.

Every boy and every girl who takes a book from the rolling library fills out a card which is kept on file in the bus. The card permits him or her to keep one or more books for two weeks, and in special cases for as long as a month. On the next trip of the traveling library these volumes are collected and the patrons are permitted to make other selections.

Nor are the book borrowers limited to the regular stock of reading matter carried by the portable library, for the librarians will try to get any book that is wanted from their headquarters in London.

Occasionally the librarians give short talks on books to their patrons in an attempt to familiarize them with the best of children's books. The so-called classics, such as *Alice in Wonderland* and Kipling's *Jungle Book*, are in great demand, as are the somewhat older fables and fairy tales written by Aesop and Grimm. For the youngsters who are too young to understand such stories, the library carries a shelf of picture books having very simple text.

The grown-ups of Kent County have been inspired by the automotive library to seek similar advantages for themselves, and it is probable that another bus, stocked with reading matter for adults, soon will be making the rounds of the little towns and hamlets in this section of England.

The immediate success of the motorized library has moved several philanthropically minded Englishmen to furnish the money for other such buses, which will operate in sections of the country where rural residents find it difficult to borrow books.

Some of these rolling libraries will, like the one that serves the youngsters of Kent, be maintained especially for children. Others will carry reading matter for adults. Probably the first of the buses to be put into service will run between Manchester and isolated communities in the coal and iron district.

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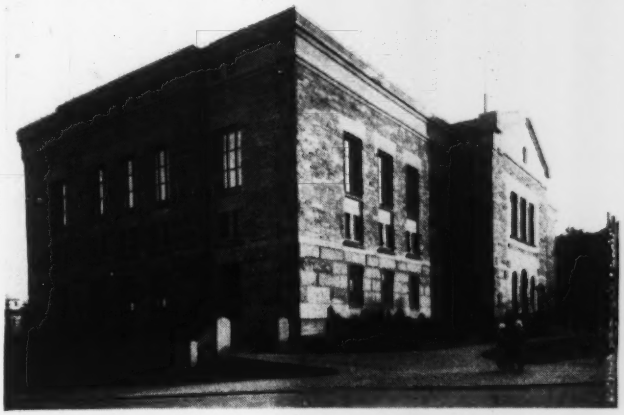
The University Library at Oslo

By ANGUS SNEAD MACDONALD

Snead and Company, Jersey City, N. J.

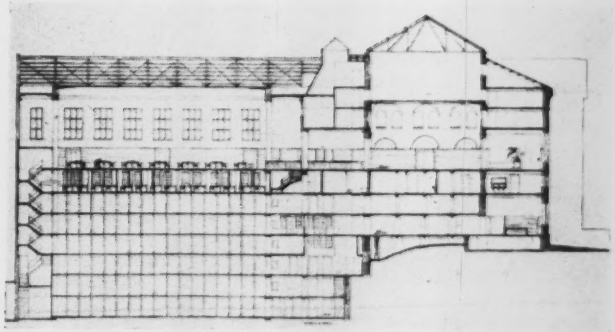
AN AMERICAN LIBRARIAN will feel quite at home in the University library of Oslo, Norway, as it conforms both in plan and administration to the best American practice. Founded in 1811, it first occupied a building of its own in 1817. In 1851 it moved to new, and larger quarters, and in 1913 the present library was erected. It contains about 800,000 volumes and pamphlets, which occupy 2200 kilometers of shelving, 2200 volumes of newspapers, and extensive collections of manuscripts, papyri, prints, maps, music and also folklore in which it is particularly rich. It serves a two-fold purpose, being the National as well as the University library, and is at present cruelly overcrowded. There is a special department for national work (which includes loaning scientific books throughout Norway); another department for the deposit of copyright books and the issuance of copyrights, with its own separate stacks, offices and staff. This variety of function has created a complex and difficult problems, and the success with which it has been solved is a credit to the patience, skill and cooperation of architect and librarian.



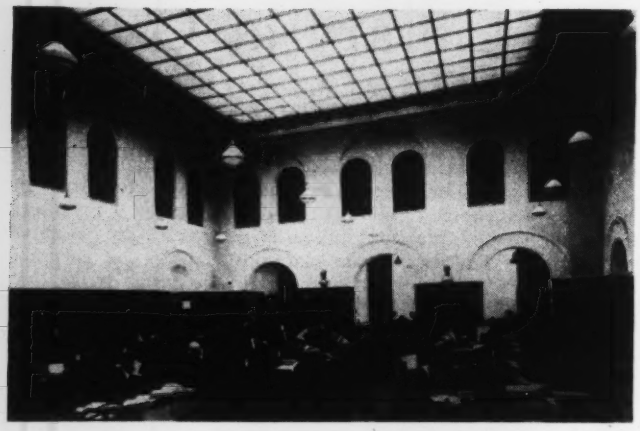
The University Library at Oslo, Norway

The site of the building was determined by the necessity of its being located convenient to both the University group and the principal building of the national Capitol. It is some five minutes walk from the later, twice that from the present University site, and a trifle further from the new University grounds, where one building is already completed. The site is a fortunate one in many respects. It lies on one of the main avenues of the city, just beyond the business district and adjacent to one of the most charming residential sections. It is on a corner and the grounds, sloping to the rear, abut on the Observatory Park, thus securing unlimited possibilities of expansion. This was an important factor in the selection of the site. The sloping ground permits a main entrance at a level about half way between basement and roof, thus reducing the number of stairs climbed by the public to a minimum.

The University of Oslo library is a wonderful example of what can be accomplished by an able and sympathetic architect and an expert librarian. Never have thorough cooperation between architect and librarian been better exemplified! Holger Sinding-Larsen and Mr. A. C. Drolsum (librarian from 1876-1922) have achieved a design and layout in which the library function has not once been sacrificed to architectural effect, yet (or perhaps because of this) the architectural effect



Right: Longitudinal Section Showing All Levels

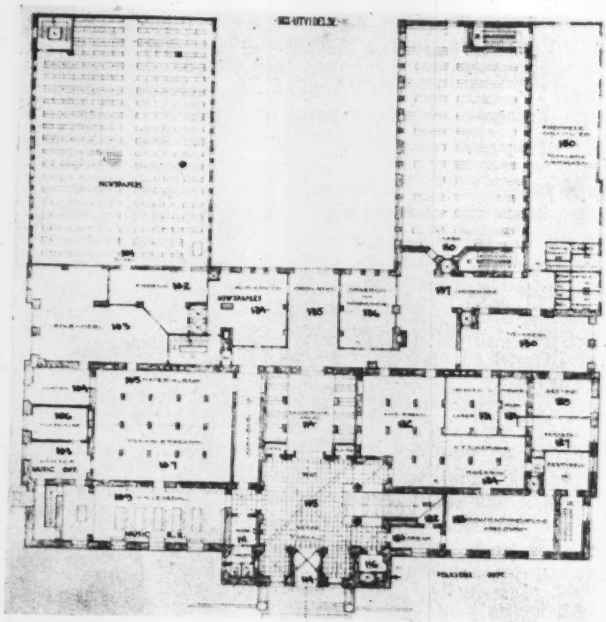


The Main Reading Room at the University of Oslo

is invariably good. Although constructed more than eighteen years ago, when America was rigidly adhering to historical styles, it is quite *moderne* in feeling, but with no trace of the bizarre effect now so frequently encountered in the new architecture. The architect was evidently dominated by the desire for a logical, straight-forward solution of his problem, and unhandicapped by any imposed adherence to traditional style. The appropriate and harmonious result speaks for itself. It is an original and excellent conceived plan in part and in whole. Its dominant idea is the most prompt and efficient service possible considering a limited staff. Incidentally it is very interesting to note that the provisions for extension are similar to those later used by our University of Illinois library.

An outstanding characteristic of the building is the thrift and thorough substantiality of its construction. They had no money to waste and wasted none! At a pre-war cost of less than 25c. per cu. ft. the building was, as the architect remarked, "completed with keys in the lock." It is fireproof, massive, durable and attractive, with a spirit of sturdy simplicity throughout. Its architectural embellishments are concentrated in places where they count to the best advantage, such as the main hall, special rooms, and the director's suite. In this latter a particularly charming effect has been secured by the use of our own North Carolina pine; a material well known to us structurally though rarely recognized decoratively. This wood has been used for paneling and trim, in wide planks showing the flat grain. The effect is far more interesting and pleasing than is often obtained by the use of more rare and expensive materials, thus proving that a limited purse may be the spur to noteworthy architectural success. The building seems entirely suited to its function, site and native land. Its substantiality, simplicity and straightforward frankness makes one feel that a library holds a high place in the thoughts of the Norwegian people.

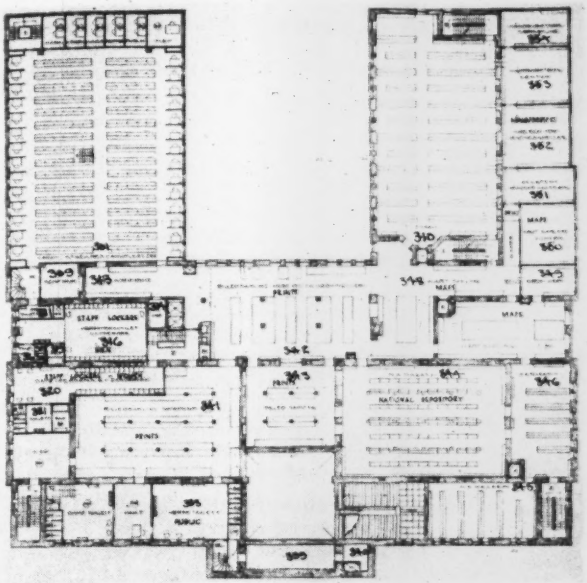
Despite its comparative remoteness from the University, and the fact that it is not yet twenty years old, the facilities of the library are greatly overtaxed; for some time the necessity of expansion has been pressing. An extension is now in progress, and the accompanying plans show conditions as they will be after the completion of this enlargement. The new program of technical requirements as set forth to the architect by Dr. Wilhelm Munthe, director of the library since 1922, is interesting:



Right: Floor Plan of Ground Floor

1. Organic addition to the existent building for stack, public room, staff rooms, and attached institutes. Possibility of further organic expansion of all these categories.

2. Greatest amount of space for the smallest amount of money—therefore, a minimum of alterations, and a maximum of additions.



Third Floor Showing Carrel Arrangement in Stacks

3. The constructive principles of the first unit to be kept in the extension (entrance, levels, traffic lines).

4. Fire proof throughout. No unnecessary constructive walls to hamper interior alterations.

5. No steps on the same floor, small slopes for book-wagons allowed.

6. One entrance only for the public —under supervision of the cloak room. Special entrance for staff and book automobiles.

7. No crossing of the traffic lines of the public and of the staff.

8. The great public rooms on the main floor under the cheapest supervision.

9. No great work room with skylight only.

10. Quiet location of the staff work rooms on the sunny side.

11. Artificial light in the stack, but with at least one window side.

12. The books stored as close as possible—to save space.

13. The distance to the stack as short as possible—to save time.

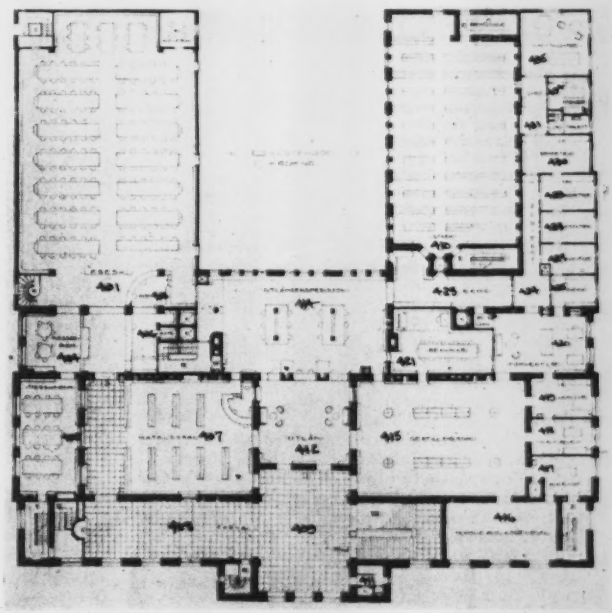
14. Sufficient number of elevators and book lifts.

15. Dimensions for heating and ventilation ducts based on constant maximum attendance.

16. Standard dimensions for shelves, catalog cases, desks, and furniture.

The plans show how thoroughly these requirements have been met. They show also the influence of the visit to this country made by Dr. Munthe and Mr. Sinding-Larsen in 1930 for the purpose of studying recent developments in library architecture. Those who met them will remember with what attention they noted both broad principles and small details of our library buildings. As a result the interior divisions in their library's additions have been minimized, thus securing large unbroken areas. The bookstack arrangements also have been made more compact, and study carrels added along the window walls in the tier to which students have access. This is the first time in any large European library that the bookstack has been converted into a working laboratory. The system of cataloging used, which does not differ radically from that of our American universities, has rendered this practicable.

An interesting feature in con-



The Floor Plans of the Main Floor

nection with library administration is the provision for supervising the entrance to the main reading room from the adjacent cloak room. This was necessitated by the small appropriation for operation, with its consequent limited staff. The cloak room is located so that it is quite natural and easy for its attendant to check up the proper charging of books taken from the building. Another feature of interest to the American librarian is the cafeteria and roof terrace in the topmost story. The living quarters provided in the basement for the building superintendent might also be profitably noted.

The great variety and complexity of this library's functions can best be understood by study of the accompanying schedule of rooms.

4. SUB-FLOOR
U 401 Stack
U 402 Anteroom
3. SUB-FLOOR
U 301 Stack
U 302 Anteroom
U 303 Electric wiring
2. SUB-FLOOR
U 201 Stack
U 202 Literary Exchange office
U 203 Receiving and shipping (truck entrance)
U 204 Disinfection
U 205 Waste paper shaft
U 206 Heating plant
U 207 Coal store
U 208 Truck entrance
U 209 Ventilation
U 215-19 Rooms for cleaning women
U 220-22 Laundry, etc.
U 223 Engineer's cellar.
1. SUB-FLOOR
U 101 Stack
U 102 Anteroom (gallery)
U 106 Engineer's shop (watch-room)
U 108 Janitors
U 110 Old stack (I)
U 111-18 First Engineer's apartment.

GROUND FLOOR
101 Newspaper stack
102 Anteroom
103-5 Bindery
106 Norwegian music collection. Piano room.
107 Norwegian music collection. Stack room.
108 Norwegian music collection. Office.
109 Norwegian music collection. Reading room.
110 Old stack (II)
111-13 Toilets
115 Vestibule
116 Elevator
118 Cloak room for the public
119-20 Telephone-boxes
121 Norwegian folklore collection. Anteroom.
122 Norwegian folklore collection. Store.
123 Norwegian folklore collection. Work room.
124 Norwegian folklore collection. Stack.
125 Norwegian folklore collection. Head's office.
127 Photostat
128 Dark room
129-31 Printing
132 Newspaper stack
134 Newspaper office
136 Lunch-room for workmen
138-49 Toilets
150 Provisory book stack (later workroom for dialect and placename archives, Norwegian dictionary).

2. FLOOR
Only stack tier.
3. FLOOR (*Mezzanine*)
301 Carrel stack with carrels 1-28.
302-6 Closed double carrels
308 Inspection
309 Conference room
310 Old stack (III)
315-24 Staff lockers with toilets and 2 baths.
315-19 Men
320-24 Women
326 Unassigned
327-31 Public toilets. Women
333-38 Public toilets. Men
332 Watch-room
341-43 Print department
344-46 Norwegian department's stack
347-50 Map department. Office and stores.
351-54 Manuscript department. Study rooms for manuscripts and maps.

MAIN FLOOR
401 Main reading room (180 seats)
402 Main reading room. Conference.
403 Main reading room. Reference librarian.
404-5 Periodical room
406 Safe
407 Public catalog and bibliography (skylighted)
408-9 Upper vestibule and lounge
410 Old stack (IV)
411 Elevator
412 Delivery (public)
414 Delivery (staff)
415 Exhibition (skylighted)
416 Norwegian department. Staff work room.
417 Norwegian department. Expedition.
418 Norwegian department. Anteroom.
419 Norwegian department. Head's office.
420 Anteroom
421 Library seminary
425 Archives
427 Superintendent of Lending Department
428 Superintendent of Reading rooms
429 Superintendent of stacks
430 Secretary
431-35 Director's office and workroom, etc.
5. FLOOR
Only old stack (V)
6. FLOOR
602 Unassigned
604-7 Toilets
609, 611-15 Norwegian department. Stackrooms.
617 Foreign department. Order, accession, official catalog.
625 Chief for catalogs
626 Cataloging
627 Classification
7. FLOOR
703-7 Norwegian department. Stack rooms.
710 Old stack (VII)
717 Kitchenette
718-19 Lunchrooms for the staff
720 Roof-terrace.

Librarian Authors

ELIZABETH OHR, head of the Art and Music Division of the Indianapolis Public Library, Indiana, lays every claim to being a Hoosier, although her parents were living in Chicago at the time of her birth, for except for a brief sojourn in Chicago, her father lived his entire life in Indiana. She attended the public schools of Indianapolis, graduating from the Shortridge High School, and spent two years at Butler University. Since she was a small child she has been interested in music and has studied the piano as long as she can remember. She wanted to be a music teacher and started teaching a class of beginners when she was a senior at high school and continued this work during her college years at Butler University. But when she discovered that her duties as a music teacher included scouring the neighborhood for "the young hopefuls" and leading them into the house even before she could start to teach them, she decided that the drudgery of teaching destroyed her love of music and that she preferred music as an avocation.

At this time her sister, who was a librarian, suggested library work as a profession and so she took the entrance examination for Wisconsin. She attended the Wisconsin Library School in 1915-1916 and her first position was assistant state organizer with the Indiana Library Commission organizing public and high school libraries over the state. After two years in this work, she went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to assist in some special reclassification in the Public Library, but in 1919 she returned to Indianapolis to take charge of the Schools Division in the Public Library, a position she held until September, 1928. At that time she became head of the Art and Music Division, the position she holds at this time.

During her work in the Schools Division she became interested in the compilation of *Stories and Poems for Opening Exercises.* Many teachers came to the Library for stories and poems that would illustrate obedience, truthfulness, honesty, or some other points of ethics to be used in their morning exercises. For her own convenience, she began to index these stories under these classifications so that she would have them available on the teacher's demand. At the suggestion of several teachers, a list was multigraphed and distributed to the schools of the city and when a revised and enlarged edition was contemplated the American Library Association took over its publication.

Elizabeth Ohr

Miss Ohr continues her interest in music, especially since her present work is concerned with the selection and circulation of books about music and music scores. She studies piano and voice from time to time and is a member of the Mendelssohn Choir, a well known choral club of Indianapolis. She says, "I have never regretted the choice of library work as a profession, but probably I come by a love of it naturally for my sister is supervisor of branch libraries in the Indianapolis Public Library system and I have four cousins that have been librarians."

Other odd moments that can be snatched from library work, she spends in assisting in the task of raising funds to build a chapter house for her sorority at Butler College, in making patchwork quilts and doing needlepoint footstools and chair seats. She has served as secretary of the Indiana Library Association and as president and treasurer of the Wisconsin School Alumni Association.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 15, 1932

MELVIL DEWEY'S death on the day after Christmas and but a fortnight after the worthy celebration of his eightieth birthday came with a special shock to his library friends because his characteristic vigor as he became an octogenarian seemed to promise continuity of life and work for many years to come. There was hope, indeed, that he might even reach the hundred mark, the basis of decimal classification. The word did not reach us in time to include this most memorable of losses by death in the record of 1931 until after the forms had been closed, so that only bare announcement could be interpolated. The next issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will be devoted largely to his memory, with editorial appreciation, account of the successful celebration of his eightieth birthday and memorials from the pens of his associates in the earlier years, though all of them his juniors. There remain, so far as is known, only two of those who took part with him in the A. L. A. organizing conference of 1876, from which developed the American Library Association which will always be a monument to his achievements.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Librarian of Congress, in a volume of unusual size, covers extension of our national library in every feature, a growth far greater than in any previous year. It has passed the four million volume mark, thus probably ranking above the French National Library, still with unverified numbers, utilized to best purpose over $2,000,000 appropriations, inclusive of the Copyright Office which returned $300,000 to the Treasury, extended the Union Catalog by more than a million cards, has brought its Law Library to above a quarter million volumes, has now nearly 400,000 facsimile reproductions of original documents in foreign archives of importance in American history, obtained through the foreign mission financed by the Rockefeller gift, and has added greatly to the correspondence collections of presidents and other leaders. Its usefulness to other libraries is indicated by its supply last year, to more than 5,000 subscribers, of standard cards of a value above a quarter million dollars, nearly 500 being new subscribers attracted by the addition of D. C. numbers, another testimonial to the value of Melvil Dewey's work. The fact that Russia and China bulked largest in foreign orders for cards is interestingly significant.

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IN FOREIGN library progress, emphasized in this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, Russia and China indeed make the best showing. It is greatly to the credit of the Soviet government that it has given such wise attention to educational development, not least in the library field, and that for five years it has been studying and developing on the basis of American experience an equivalent to our county system for popular library extension, as is recorded by Miss Harriet G. Eddy on other pages. China has completed and opened its new national library, furnishing a Chinese setting in building and gardens for thoroughly modern equipment within, for the collection already exceeding 300,000 volumes of Chinese works, besides a fair assortment in foreign languages. We are glad to be able to assure the library profession that the calamity in Rome was not so serious, from the library viewpoint, as was at first thought. The Sixtus V wing was chiefly given to a great exhibition hall and a large reference room for students, and the pending removal of book collections from the building had been nearly completed when the collapse of the roof occurred. Monsignor Tisserant had left the building but a short time before the tragedy which befell the few students remaining and is preparing a report on the disaster which may be received in time for our next issue.

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THE DEPRESSION, which was a main topic of discussion at the mid-winter meeting in Chicago, has evidently affected foreign libraries much as it has American. Germany, in fact, reports an increase in readers of from 40 to 60 per cent., while available funds have been reduced 30 to 40 per cent. within the past two years. It is gratifying that everywhere many of the unemployed are using their leisure to read books, but it is sad indeed that the facilities of libraries must be reduced instead of increased, despite this new demand. At Chicago, both optimistic and pessimistic views

were taken of the outcome of the depression, and the only possible verdict is that we must hope and work for the best, amid the discouragements which afflict all humanity.

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ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the preparations for the A. L. A. conference at New Orleans next April, inclusive of the travel plans for a special train from the North and the post-conference features which were previously presented. Preparations are also going forward for the greater event, the national and international meetings at Chicago in connection with its 1933 exposition. The nomination of H. M. Lydenberg for president insures his choice at the New Orleans conference and makes him the presiding officer of the national meeting at Chicago, while W. W. Bishop will preside over the international gathering. Mr. Lydenberg's nomination brings to the front the new generation of librarians which succeeds that which harks back pretty close to the beginnings of the A. L. A., though Melvil Dewey's death leaves Herbert Putnam the only president surviving from the nineteenth century. Mr. Lydenberg, since his graduation from Harvard in 1897, has steadily developed into the front rank of the new generation and he will be an effective exhibit to our foreign visitors of the quality of librarianship which America continues to produce. Success to the A. L. A. under his leadership!

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THE BOOK PUBLISHERS have been endeavoring to face the depression, which seems to have affected them less than almost any other trade, by providing for a survey of book conditions in a report which has just been presented to the National Association of Book Publishers by the chosen expert H. O. Cheney and his staff. It is a thoroughgoing inquiry into book relations, from authors and publishers, through bookstores and libraries, to readers. The inquiry, which has cost $30,000 is being carefully studied by publishers, with appreciation and criticism both. It is rather a counsel of perfection which is presented to publishers in the advice that they should not depend upon the profits from best sellers to make up the losses on unsuccessful books, which they should avert by not publishing such books! A chapter of ten pages only is devoted to libraries in their marketing relations, and it is found that 42.6 per cent of their purchases are made from local retail booksellers, 26.9 per cent from publishers, 28.6 per cent from jobbers, etc., and 1.9 per cent from remainder jobbers.

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AS THIS ISSUE goes to press, another word of sorrow comes, of the passing of Sarah C. N. Bogle, who died at the White Plains Hospital Monday morning, January 11th. After her Drexel graduation in 1904, her early service in many postions gave her wide experience, especially in children's work, and for ten years, 1911-1920, she did fine service as principal of the Carnegie Library School for children's work endowed by Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburgh. Thence when Mr. Milam became executive secretary of the A. L. A. she was drafted into headquarters service as assistant secretary, in which relation she has been of the utmost service throughout the profession. Her courageous nature and far-sighted enthusiasm made her a pioneer in many fields, especially in the development at the South. She became an international figure when she organized the Paris Library School of which she remained director and her many voyages across sea also made occasion for her representation of the A. L. A. at several conferences abroad. Throughout her long illness there were constant anxiety and inquiry on the part of many friends. It is a useful and distinguished career that has been finished with her death.

Library Chat

The following quotation is taken from G. M. Attenborough's *The Rich Young Man* and is a conversation between the characters of Samela and Roy:

"'Of course, in Oxford, you learnt the prayer of old Hearne, the Bodleian Librarian?'

"'No, I didn't,' said Roy.

"'But didn't you see it printed about the shops? I bought a copy in a real Oxford frame.'

"Roy shook his head. Samela shut her eyes and folded her hands, and intoned very slowly: 'O most gracious and most merciful Lord God, wonderful in Thy Providence, I return all possible thanks to Thee for the care Thou hast always taken of me. I continually meet with most signal instances of Thy Providence, and one act yesterday, when I unexpectedly met with three old manuscripts . . .' Roy's laughter shattered the ending. Samela opened her eyes."

A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting

Business Depression Is Council Topic

THE PRINCIPAL TOPIC of the Council of the American Library Association during its two-day conference (December 29-30) in Chicago was how public libraries can best meet the problems of the business depression.

Tuesday morning a committe consisting of Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman, Alice S. Tyler, George B. Utley, George H. Locke, and Carl B. Roden presented a resolution expressing through the Council the great loss to the profession in the deaths of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Walter L. Brown, Charles F. D. Belden, and Melvil Dewey.

At the request of the Executive Board, Harry Miller Lydenberg presented a Working Program (to be printed in the next number) for the Association. As it is general in character and does not include executive machinery, it will be as good five years from now as it is now and will serve as a measuring-stick. The Program was discussed and approved by the Council. It goes back for final adoption by the Executive Board.

Matthew S. Dudgeon of the Milwaukee Public Library presented a paper under the general topic of Libraries in the Depression on "Unusual Demands and Opportunities."

MR. DUDGEON SAID IN PART: "Libraries were never under greater responsibility, and librarian were never more sharply challenged, then at this time. Two facts stare us in the face; we have vastly more work to do than one or two or five years ago. We have, most of us, smaller resources with which to do the work. These times are as harsh to us librarians as were Pharaoh's taskmasters to the old Israelites when they required them to make bricks without straw. Without posing as an expert in brickmaking, I am inclined to think I would rather essay that task without straw than to undertake to furnish library service without money. Yet, even these times have their compensating characteristics. To paraphrase rather freely an old maxim of Scottish origin, 'Man's economic extremity is the library's opportunity.'

"In one library, since the depression began, there has been an increase of 42 per cent in adult library loans, an equally striking advance in the quality of reading done, and such an enlarged demand for sequential reading that the same library has been forced to employ for several weeks an extra copyist in order to keep up with the special reading courses requested, many of them courses on present-day problems. Doubtless similar experiences are common to all public libraries.

"Men and women are uncertain as to whether or not their present qualifications will enable them to be of the chosen few to hold jobs. If now employed, they realize that in order to continue doing their work, educational advances are necessary. If not employed, they are anxious to attain higher qualifications for the relatively few existing jobs. Both groups know that when better times come, intelligent competition for all jobs will be sharper and more intense than ever before. Both groups are in a position to appreciate and make use of what the library can do for them to improve their competitive chances by improving their vocational equipment. They know, too, that the new jobs are likely to call for a broader educational background, for more general and more accurate information, for a higher type of intelligence in their work. As a result, they are coming to the library to get from the printed page this background and this information and to develop this higher intelligence. Here is the library's present opportunity.

"Library patrons seem also to be realizing that the problems of citizenship are more complex than ever before. Thoughtful men and women are thinking of industrial and sociological issues in new terms. There is, therefore, a need of books that inform as to industrial, economic, and sociological questions and such as inculcate an understanding of changing conditions at home and abroad; books which will make for better and more intelligent citizenship.

"New questions are constantly presenting themselves. What is the history of past industrial depressions? What caused this depression? How can similar conditions be avoided in the future? How are the aggregate abilities of the public to buy industry's output, an ability essential to the continuing of prosperity, to be maintained in such times at a higher level? Readers know that in fat years the modern corporation, following the biblical precedent of the old Egyptians, often stored up through various devices reserves to pay dividends for their stockholders through the lean years; everyone, even these same stockholders, are now wondering if there is any way by which

reserves can with similar foresight be stored up for the employees connected with the same corporations. What virtue is there in unemployment insurance as a means of preserving the working public's power to purchase through these recurring periods of relatively little industrial activity? If the purchasing power continues, will there be any great slump in industrial activity? Is the Russian experiment suggestive of new principles and new methods which will be applicable to America? How much are we Americans interested and involved in the various questions of international relations which are presenting themselves the world over? There is a challenge to the library in each query.

"There are also many persons financially unable to attend school who are using their increased leisure to read on subjects more cultural in their nature—on travel, biography, history, philosophy, religion, literature, and art. For these the librarian can employ such Reading with a Purpose courses as are applicable. Printed courses, however, will not suffice to meet all tastes, and typewritten courses must be largely relied upon, while good old-fashioned reading lists may well become more fashionable than ever.

"There is also the matter of morale. The man out of work is struggling against a restlessness and an uneasiness that may easily become discouragement and despair. During and directly following the World War, American library forces raised and spent millions of dollars to aid in the maintenance of the morale of three or four millions in military and naval service. There are now in the ranks of the unemployed more millions than ever enlisted in the service during the World War. The need for maintenance of morale is now even greater than at that time and the libraries of the country are finding greater opportunity for service than they found even in war-like periods, although unfortunately there are now available no added millions in resources to finance increased activity, but we can ignore these needs. In many a home money for amusements is scarce and books are being called upon to take the place of more expensive recreations. Young people who have heretofore gone to the neighborhood movie are now visiting the neighborhood library. We are all of us faced with the duty of doing more work with less resources. But with the limited and sometimes even decreased funds available, each library, small as well as large, can well afford to exert itself to an extraordinary extent to serve the serious minded reader now ready, with a little encouragement, to do systematic, sequential, and purposeful reading.

"With the staff of library workers small and much overworked, books must still be bought with more discriminating selectiveness. Every mechanical process must be scrutinized for time-saving devices. The Detroit Charging System and other short cuts are saving time in many libraries and leaving more members of the staff free to meet and confer with the public. Every device will be used to save work and time.

"The library may not be one which has been doing so-called 'adult education' work. It may have no one definitely denominated a 'reader's adviser,' but in the economic extremity it can embrace its opportunity to serve its community and thus establish its claim to the community's consideration; a claim which, in the fat years that inevitably follow the lean, will be financially recognized. Now, as seldom before, we can be in the best sense opportunists." Discussion of this paper completed the program for the morning which was carried over until Wednesday morning.

Wednesday morning a telegram as follows was read from R. R. Bowker: "I wish to join the Council in suitable action in Dewey's memory as one of the three co-founders of JOURNAL and Association." Charles E. Rush moved that the Secretary send the Council's greetings to Miss Bogle who was ill in a hospital in White Plains, New York.

The general topic of Libraries in the Depression was continued with a paper entitled "Economizing to Meet Budget Cuts" by Jessie Welles of the Toledo Public Library read by Russell Schunk, head of the Technology Department in her absence. Among other means of meeting a budget cut in Toledo was that of placing all new fiction books on a pay basis; two cents a day for the first six months, one cent a day after that, with no charge for Sundays or days when the Library is closed, and no book renewable. No cuts were made in either salaries or staff and new appointments were made from lowest grades. The optimistic note of Miss Welles' paper was that a budget cut might make a library a more practical system. This paper will be printed in full in the February 1 issue.

Following this paper Mr. Munn summarized the discussion on budgets presented at the closed session of Librarians of Large Public Libraries as follows: An attempt should be made to find a more logical and permanent means of economizing than that of cutting book funds and repairs; that fundamental principles for years should be set down; that expenses should be reduced without cutting service; that salary schedules should be maintained since it will mean a long process to

get salaries back to former schedule once they are cut; and that if salaries are cut, the money should go back into the library fund.

James I. Wyer's paper on "Unemployment in the Library Profession" read in his absence by Joseph L. Wheeler, will be printed in full in the next number. Carleton B. Joeckel felt that Mr. Wyer had been too optimistic in his paper and pointed out that in normal times libraries need approximately 1,200 for replacements each year and that the library schools are graduating 1,500 this year and probably 1,600 next year. He felt that there are too many library schools and too many library school students. Clarence E. Sherman moved that the problem of library unemployment and library schools be referred to the Executive Board.

The present financial status of the Association was briefly outlined by Harry M. Lydenberg. The Association now has $1,000,000. The second million has been promised and may not be in hand until late in 1933. The present budget calls for $5,450 more than is available and fifty-four sustaining memberships would cover this deficit. He stated that lapses of membership must be prevented and new memberships added.

Harold F. Brigham, chairman of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions submitted the following report of Findings and Recommendations for the consideration of the Council:

"Since 1925 continuously the American Library Association has been studying the question of Retiring Annuities for Librarians both extensively, at first through the Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities, and since 1930 through the new Committee on Annuities.

"The earlier studies were concerned chiefly with surveys of the existing library retirement situation in this country and Canada, and with efforts to determine the details of a retirement plan that would be safe and sound and that would best meet the needs and conditions of libraries and librarians.

"The results of these earlier studies may be summarized as follows:

"1. There is active interest in the subject of retirement on the part of both libraries as institutions and librarians as individuals, based on the recognition of the need for old age protection for economic and humanitarian reasons.

"2. Incredibly few libraries, and relatively fewer individual librarians, make provision of any kind of retirement. Many retirement plans in effect are unsound and inadequate. Many benefit only one member of staff or are otherwise highly restrictive or limited in their application. Practically all benefit only the largest libraries, ignoring the medium size and small libraries almost altogether. Most libraries see little or no hope of obtaining retirement benefits by action of ordinary constituted authority. Finally, progress in the extension of retirement benefits to libraries has been and is slow, to the point of being negligible, except in the case of one state, New York.

"3. The principal difficulties standing in the way of pension progress are the Legal, Political and Financial problems involved, but these have been greatly exaggerated and overemphasized, especially the last.

"4. The science of annuities and pensions has developed to a high degree of perfection and offers the immediate possibility of a good, practical retirement plan that is not only safe and sound but also specially adapted to the needs of the library profession.

"These earlier studies witnessed the swing of the pendulum away from one extreme idea, that is, to establish a library pension system independently administered by the American Library Association, to the other extreme, that is, to promote retirement plans among individual libraries through the agency of commercial insurance companies.

"Recent studies of the Committee now see the pendulum swing to the mid-position, that is, to the plan of combining the two earlier ideas, using the A.L.A. and a reliable insurance company to establish a group retirement plan,—which is the major suggestion in this report.

"The Committee on Annuities today accepts as its guiding principle the determination to get something started which may definitely advance the cause of retirement for librarians, and in this endeavor to include all classes of librarians and all types and sizes of libraries.

"The Committee's general conclusions are:

"1. That the American Library Association take official action looking to the establishment of a comprehensive group retirement plan.

"2. That this plan be designed to benefit all members of the A.L.A., both individual and institutional.

"3. That the plan be underwritten by a thoroughly competent insurance company.

"4. That it be operated under the auspices of the A.L.A., in particular that an agency be established at A.L.A. Headquarters for the collection of premiums and for promotion work, such agency to be maintained by a Special Fund secured for this purpose.

"5. That it offer two types of retirement contract, one for the individual librarian who desires to provide for his own retirement paying his own way, and the other for the library

which desires to provide retiring annuities for its staff sharing the costs with its employees.

"The details of the proposed retirement plan, involving the question of eligibility, age of retirement, premiums to be paid by both library and librarian through the A.L.A. as agent, benefits to be received at retirement, and provisions for transfer, withdrawal from service, and for disability and death, would all have to be incorporated into a contract, which would at the same time define the mutual relations and obligations of the American Library Association, of the insurance company, of the library as employer, and of the librarian as employee.

"An important step in the determination of these details has been taken by the Committee on Annuities. In September last, the committee prepared a statement outlining in some detail facts and suggestions which, in its opinion, should be considered in the formulation of a retirement plan for librarians embodying the general features noted above in the Committee's general conclusions. This statement was sent to the fifteen leading insurance companies doing business in the field of group pensions or annuities, with the request that these companies submit definite proposals for a group retirement plan for librarians based on the statement sent them.

"Returns have been received by the Committee from more than half of these insurance companies, including the largest and most reliable companies in America, and the proposals submitted have been predominantly favorable and most encouraging. They lead the committee to believe that its plans are headed in the right direction to bring about the early establishment of a retirement plan for librarians that is financially safe, actuarially sound, and especially adapted to the needs and conditions of librarians and libraries.

"Having these proposals from insurance companies, it would be possible for the Committee on Annuities to draw up a set of recommendations at an early date setting forth all essentials of a retirement plan which in its opinion would best meet the general library situation in this country and Canada, and which would be more advantageous than any commercial retirement plan that may be available.

"The time is not right to draft such recommendations, until there is some assurance of endorsement by the A.L.A. of the general conclusions and basic features of the proposed plan as now recommended by the Committee. However, the Committee appends to this report a suggestive outline of the more important details of a retirement plan for librarians, with some explanatory comments.

"The Committee proposes that any consideration of these details by the Council of the A.L.A. be postponed until a future meeting of the Council, probably at the New Orleans conference.

"The Committee submits that the first concern is to attempt to reach agreement on the Committee's present general conclusions. To this end the Committee on Annuities respectfully offers the following recommendations for the consideration of the Council of the A.L.A.:

"*First*, that the A.L.A. agree in principle with the conclusion that the Association establish a group retirement plan that is comprehensive in nature, including all classes of librarians and libraries, and that is underwritten by a thoroughly reliable insurance company, but that is directly sponsored by the A.L.A.

"*Second*, that in the establishment of the proposed retirement plan a special staff be provided at or in conjunction with A.L.A. Headquarters to administer the collection of premiums and to carry on promotion work, such staff to be maintained by a special fund secured for this purpose.

"*Third*, that the plan proposed for adoption provide two forms of contract: one to enable librarians as individuals to provide themselves a retiring annuity, paying all the costs themselves; and the other to enable libraries as institutions to enter the plan on a contributory basis with libraries and employees sharing the cost; this two-fold contract to be accepted with the thought that the employee-pay-all contract would not only meet a real need in itself but also serve as a means to encourage libraries to enter the plan on the contributory basis.

"*Fourth*, that steps be taken by the A.L.A. immediately to determine the prospects for raising a special Retirement Fund to make possible the early establishment of the proposed plan, with the understanding that a comparatively small annual sum would provide for the maintenance of a staff in conjunction with A.L.A. Headquarters to serve as a premium collection agency and information bureau; but with the understanding also that a much larger fund be sought at the same time to be used for extensive promotion work, as for example in giving financial aid to libraries, particularly smaller ones, to help them meet the cost of annuities for past service of the oldest staff members.

"The above recommendations are submitted with the full realization that conditions today are not very favorable to the consideration of the financial side of the retirement question either by the A.L.A. or by libraries. On the

other hand, it is to be realized that, even with immediate action favorable to the above recommendations, it would require time to work out all of the preliminary details before a plan was ready for adoption, and more time to put the adopted plan into actual operation, involving perhaps protracted special investigations. For example, a study of legal complications may be a first necessity, or a survey to determine the real interest of libraries and librarians in entering the proposed plan. All this time could be utilized in a concentrated effort to determine the financial possibilities, as far as the special A.L.A. Retirement Fund is concerned, with the knowledge that no funds need to be actually in hand until some future time when we may expect economic conditions to be improved.

"In conclusion, the Committee urges again that the Council consider the above recommendations as the means of *getting something started* that will definitely advance the cause of retiring annuities for librarians."

The above recommendations were approved in principle by the Council endorsing the Committee's program and purposes tentatively pending the presentation of its final report and recommendations.

Following the report of the Committee on Chapters and Sections regarding a petition for a Section on Young People's Reading by Bessie Sargeant Smith, a resolution was adopted stating that the acceptance of such a Section be postponed to consider the problem of this Section overlapping with the School Libraries Section and the Section for Library Work with Children.

A recommendation of the Committee on Committees, presented by Henry O. Severance, asking that the name of the Committee on Libraries in Penal Institutions be changed to read Libraries in Correctional Institutions, was accepted by the Council.

Carl B. Roden asked that the Council declare itself in regard to the duty and responsibility of libraries during this depression. Samuel H. Ranck moved that the Council ask the Executive Board to draft a statement in the name of the Association adopting Mr. Roden's suggestion.

International Guide To Bibliography

LIBRARIANS throughout the world have long felt the need of a guide to the important books and journals published in all countries. The opportunity to acquire such a guide is now offered to them. This guide will include approximately 160,000 entries, disclosing information never before collected and arranged for easy reference. The main divisions of the work will be indicated by special index pages projecting beyond the fore-edge of each volume and lettered in plain view. The Guide has been officially approved by the Institut International de Bibliographie, Bruxelles, and by the national authorities to whom the project was submitted. Attention is called to the fact that the Guide is being compiled to a large extent by the Librarians of Universities which are famous for their libraries, with the help of the teachers at these Universities. Such a combination ensures that the books and journals selected will be the best in existence. No library is likely to acquire all the books and periodicals named, but, on the other hand, if readers who desire information beyond the scope of the library are allowed access to the Guide, it will disclose publications to which they can probably refer elsewhere, or which they may find it expedient to purchase. For this reason the place of publication, the publisher, and the price are quoted against all entries, except in the somewhat rare cases where out-of-print publications are named and the published price no longer holds. At the present time, on the technical side at least, the majority of people are not aware of a large proportion of the published data available throughout the world. The Guide will remedy this state of things and name the sources of this information. It will also name the chief Bibliographical Societies of the World. The work will be issued in loose-leaf form to allow of regular additions. To be published in five volumes, at £5 per volume, by the Weardale Press, Ltd., 26 Gordon St., London, W.C. 1.

Mobile Library To Remain Open

THE CONTINUED operation of Mobile, Alabama, public libraries has become a strong probability according to *The Mobile Register* of December 30, 1931, as the city commissioners announced approval of library board plans to carry on the service on a self-supporting basis after January 1. This decision of the board was reached after the city commission recently adopted its retrenchment program, listing the library appropriation as among the items to be eliminated from expenses for 1932. Members of the library staff are said to be willing to volunteer their services temporarily on the contingency that the operating plans will succeed. The principal method of providing revenue for library support under the plans of the library board will be through a popular subscription program.

Library Organizations

Library Assistants Form Organization

A PERMANENT organization to be known as the University of Texas Library Students of the Texas Library Association was effected at a breakfast held at the Plaza Hotel, October 31, 1931, the final day of the library association's annual meeting here.

Miss Edwin Sue Goree, state library organizer, will act as sponsor of the new organization. The following officers were elected: Miss Edith Schneider, Main Avenue High School librarian, president; Miss Lottie Ray, Tyler, vice-president; Miss Rosalie Bracher, Fredericksburg, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. C. V. Bounds, Fort Worth, assistant secretary.

Miss Bracher presided as master of ceremonies at the meeting. Addresses were made by university library science students. Plans of a sectional meeting of the organization at the American Library Association meeting in New Orleans in April were discussed.

Missouri Library Association

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Missouri Library Association was held at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, October 29-31 with over one hundred delegates present.

There were many interesting papers given, but two of the most important were the "Five Year Plan for Library Legislation" by Mr. Charles H. Compton, of the St. Louis Public Library, and the "Five Year Plan for Library Extension" by Miss Jane Morey, Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission. Both emphasized that the success of extension work in the state depended greatly on the success, in the legislature of 1933, of the constitutional amendment to make the library tax a separate tax. This proposed five year plan was enthusiastically endorsed by the association. Dr. Bostwick, in giving his "Library Experiences in Missouri and Elsewhere," said that the public, and not the librarian, is responsible for library progress, and that a new progressive idea has been the result of pressure from the public. State Senator Russell Dearmont, of Cape Girardeau, gave a most informative and entertaining talk on the formation and history of our state government. Miss Jessie Van Cleve, of American Library Association headquarters discussed some of the new children's books, and read a splendid paper on the possibilities of library work with children.

At the Institutional Round Table, Miss Jane Morey told of the two new developments in the state during the past year. One, the reorganization of a library for convicts in the state penitentiary, which she supervised, and the other, the establishment of the Rosenwald Negro School library at Springfield, Missouri.

The following officers were elected for the year 1931-32: President, Miss Sadie T. Kent, Cape Girardeau; Vice-President, Miss Alice Waldron, Parkville; Secretary, Mrs. Grace M. Young, Sedalia; Treasurer, Miss Lucille Brumbaugh, Maryville.

Texas Library Association

THE TWENTY-THIRD meeting of the Texas Library Association was held in San Antonio, Texas, October 28-31, 1931, with headquarters at the Plaza Hotel. The opening session was held in the ball room of the Plaza on the evening of October 28th, Mrs. Frances R. Humphrey, librarian of the San Antonio Public Library and President of the Association, presiding. Mr. C. H. Chambers, Mayor of San Antonio, greeted the members in a most cordial way. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Nat Washer, President of the San Antonio Public Library Board. In a few well-chosen words, Miss Lucia F. Powell, librarian of the Wichita Falls Public Library and First Vice-President of the Association, made response to the welcome address. "The Library Trustee" was discussed at length by Rev. Alfred Rabe, member of the San Antonio Public Library Board. An address on "The Old Spanish Trail" by Mr. Harral Ayres was interesting, and to most of the members very enlightening.

The general sessions of the Association were held in the auditorium of the beautiful new Public Library building Thursday morning, telegrams from Mrs. Sullivan of El Paso and Miss Ann Kirvin of Kingsville, expressing regret at not being able to attend the San Antonio meeting, were read. Interesting papers or discussions on the following subjects were given: "Texas Library Association in Retrospect" was given in a well-prepared paper by Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Houston Public Library; "Libraries During the Unemployment Period," given by Miss Ethel Simons of the Waco Public Library, showed much thought. "The University

Library" was discussed by Mr. James A. McMillen, librarian of the State University Library, Baton Rouge, La.; "Some Thoughts on School Libraries" was given in a very forcible way by Mr. Merrill Bishop, director of the Junior High School Libraries, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Ruth Underwood Pooley, librarian of the Harris County Library, presided during the afternoon session. Discussions and papers pertained mainly to county libraries or library extension work, consisting of the following: "County Library Work in Texas," by Miss Evangel Tynes, librarian of the McLennon County Public Library, Waco, Texas; "The Outlook for Library Organization in Texas," Miss Edwin Sue Goree, Library Organizer, State of Texas, Austin, Texas; "The Proposed County Library Law Amendment," Mrs. Charles Scheuber, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Fort Worth, Texas; "Branch Libraries," by Miss Cleora Clanton of Dallas, Mrs. Earle Lipscomb, Houston, and Miss Juanima Wells, San Antonio. "Package Libraries" was ably handled by Miss LeNoir Dimmitt, librarian of the Extension Loan Library, University of Texas.

Among the social features of the conference was a banquet at the Plaza Hotel, Thursday evening. The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. J. O. Modisette, member of the Louisiana Library Commission, Baton Rouge, La. Miss Ruth Cross, a Texas novelist, talked informally on the writing of books and related some of her own experiences as an author.

The program Friday morning provided for section meetings of Public Libraries and College and Reference.

The program for Friday afternoon consisted of a bus drive over the city, courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce.

Officers for the year are as follows: President, Miss Cleora Clanton, Dallas; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ruth Underwood Pooley, Houston; Second Vice-President, Miss Florence Longman, Beaumont; Secretary, Miss Harriet Dickson, Houston; Treasurer, Mr. Arthur R. Curry, Fort Worth.

North Carolina Library Association

THE FIFTH BIENNIAL and seventeenth meeting of the North Carolina Library Association was held at Duke University, November 12-13. At the opening session Thursday afternoon Mrs. Battle, librarian of the Thomas Hackney Braswell Memorial Library of Rocky Mount, introduced Dr. Few, President of Duke University, who spoke a few words of greeting. A telegram was read from Greensboro inviting the Association to hold its next meeting there. Miss Marjorie Beal, the new Secretary of the Library Commission, was introduced to the Association. She brought up several points for consideration, the first of which was library legislation. At the conclusion of Miss Beal's talk the following motions were made and carried: That librarians of the state send in news notes for the *Bulletin;* and, That a committee be appointed by the new president to study the laws of North Carolina relating to public, municipal, and county libraries with a view of determining whether any revision or addition is advisable, and if so to take whatever steps are necessary to get such revision before the next General Assembly.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. E. M. Land of Statesville whose subject was "Libraries and People." Mrs. Land amended this title to read "What Women Have Done to Put Libraries Before the People," more specifically, "What Women's Clubs Have Done." The next speaker, Mrs. Raymond Binford of Guilford College, had for her topic: "Our Children and Their Books." This she divided into four parts; what could be learned by a parent at home, what a parent should know, what schools should do to help, and what parent teacher associations should do. The session met again at dinner as guests of Duke University in the main dining room of their Union building. Dr. W. K. Boyd, Director of the Duke University Libraries, welcomed the Association to Duke. He was followed by Dr. Wilson, who presented his presidential address "North Carolina Has Become Library Minded."

Sessions were resumed the next morning with a division into sectional meetings of the public and college librarians.

The second general session opened in the afternoon and Mrs. Battle introduced Miss Barker, who asked for the consideration of certification of librarians, which has already been adopted by twenty-five or thirty states, and is strongly recommended by the American Library Association. She then suggested that library service in the state might be much improved if the Association could have a scholarship fund of $50 a year with which to send some librarian to summer school for a six weeks' training course. This would be a great help to some of the smaller libraries. She made a motion that $100 be set aside for the biennium for a scholarship fund to be administered by a committee, whereby a student may attend a summer session for six weeks. The speaker of the afternoon was

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the A.L.A.

Officers elected for the following year were: President, Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, Duke University Woman's College; First Vice-President, Miss Emma Woodward, Wilmington Public Library; Second Vice-President, Miss Elizabeth Sampson, North Carolina College for Women; Secretary, Miss Katharine C. Ricks, Guilford College; Treasurer, Miss Julius W. Amis, Stanly County Public Library.

Canadian Tariff Duties Special Exemption

WE ARE just in receipt of advice from Canada to the effect that the Commissioner of Customs has established a new ruling in regard to the exemption from duty of certain magazines that are dutiable under item 184b.

This ruling has undoubtedly been brought about by the complaints of libraries and institutions in Canada which found that the subscription prices of all American publications had been raised by the approximate amount of the duty.

The Commissioner in his ruling states: "Magazines . . . which are otherwise subject to customs duty upon importation into Canada, are considered by the Department to be entitled to entry free of customs duty under the second part of tariff item 175, when they are specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated mechanics institutes, public libraries, libraries of universities, colleges and schools, or for the library of any incorporated medical, law, literary, scientific or art association or society, and are the property of the organized authorities of the importing library, and are not, in any case, the property of individuals."

Such an exemption would make it possible for publishers to restore their former subscription rates to such institutions, if it was practical to handle the publications in any way that would be satisfactory to the customs officials and not place too much work upon the publishers. It would undoubtedly be necessary to segregate all such subscriptions in your stencils and carry some special endorsement on the wrappers to indicate that duty should not be paid. The work involved in such arrangement would undoubtedly far exceed any benefit to the publishers.

Undoubtedly you will be approached by subscription agencies in Canada for a change in your subscription rates on such publications. It is very evident that uniform action should be taken by publishers.

NATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE C. LUCAS, *Executive Secretary.*

Special Library News Notes

THE LIBRARY of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, located on the first floor of the new Institute Building at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisc., is the most complete library on pulp and paper making in North America. Although it is little over a year old, it already has collected 3,000 volumes in its special field, 1,000 of which are books and 2,000 bound periodicals. About half of the material is written in foreign languages. Once a month a bulletin is issued containing a list of new books and abstracts of the most important articles in the leading magazines. Librarians interested in this special field might well get in touch with Miss Edith Stroschneider, librarian of the Institute Library.

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THE CIVICS DIVISION of the Detroit Public Library has published a selected list of references on "Unemployment Insurance" to be used by the students in the debate—Resolved: "That the State of Michigan Enact Legislation providing for a System of Compulsory Unemployment Insurance."

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IN *National Safety News* each month, Mary M. Wells, the librarian of the National Safety Council, contributes a page of book reviews and listing of new magazine articles of interest to safety experts.

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THE CHASE *Economic Bulletin*, November 20, 1931, is devoted to a discussion by B. M. Anderson, Jr., of "The Gold Standard and the American Gold Tradition."

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FLORENCE A. GRANT, librarian, Standard Brands, Inc., New York City, is one of the contributors to the *Handbook of Business Administration*, sponsored and published by the American Management Association. (McGraw-Hill. 1931. $7.). Her section, Business Libraries, pages 1589-96, is a practical article giving the seven steps to be considered in establishing a business library or surveying one already established.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for November 25 has an article entitled "Women's Rôle in Advertising Eased by Buyer's Point of View," one of a series of articles on The Effect of Women in Business, which includes the work of Miss Mary Louise Alexander, manager of the Research Department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, New York City.

Current Library Literature

AHERN, MARY EILEEN

In honor of Mary Eileen Ahern. por. *Libraries.* 36: 429-462. 1931.

The last number to be published of *Libraries* (originally *Public Libraries*) is devoted to tributes to Miss Ahern, its editor from the first issue of May 1896, from American librarians, library associations and library schools.

ALGIERS. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD ALGIERS.

BOOK BUYING

Brown, Karl. What the librarian wants. LIB. JOUR. 56: 931-938. 1931.

By the editor of the *American Library Directory* 1930. Summary of replies to an inquiry as to outstanding problems of book buying, received from fifty librarians. Findings are arranged under the heads of The Librarian as a Promoter, Book Selection, Bookmaking, Business Method, and Distribution. "It may appear that the library is asking for a place in the sun. Such is not the case. 'Underlying principles of speed and economy' are really only the underlying principles of good business. It happens that library business does not fall in the category of competitive business; so there must be some adaptation of method."

BOOKS AND READING

Hannay, J. O. (George A. Birmingham, *pseud.*). The duties of public libraries in connection with recreational reading. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 1: 340-347. 1931.

Address by the Rev. Canon Hannay to the (British) Library Association, Sept. 1931. "I pass to what is for many of us the greatest pleasure of all; beyond the pleasure of dope, beyond the pleasure of satisfied curiosity, is the pleasure which comes to the aesthetic faculty in man through beautiful words perfectly used. . . . In spite of these beauties of our prose it is chiefly in poetry that we find the greatest of all delights, and it is surely one of your highest duties to lead us to these 'cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces.' Only you cannot lead us unless you have been there yourselves. It is no use to us, your repeating the judgments of best critics and saying this or that. . . . But may I speak a word of warning? In leading us to these temples of high delight you must be very careful whom you lead. These are not delights for every one. You must steel your hearts against all sentimental rubbish about democracy and say with the Latin poet *Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.* For the *profanum vulgus* has the power of absolutely destroying beauties like these."

See also LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD ALGIERS.

CHILDREN. *See* CHILDREN'S READING; LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN; YOUNG PEOPLE'S LITERATURE.

CHILDREN'S READING

Davidson, L. M. Laying the foundation stones of children's reading. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56: 839-844. 1931.

Miss Davidson is librarian of the Ames (Iowa) Public Library. "A love for books, at least a modicum of literary background, and the beginnings of judgment about books are the foundations that should be laid by the children's department. We have been talking about the kinds of books that will best accomplish this; but the books are only half of it, perhaps not even half of it. A factor of tremendous importance is the personal equipment of the children's librarian. . . . If you wonder what sort of person you are, watch your children and you will soon find out. They are very sensitive barometers."

Jordan, A. M. The making of book lists for boys and girls. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56: 844-846. 1931.

Talk before the A.L.A. Section for Library Work with Children, New Haven Conference, June 1931, by the supervisor of work with children, Boston (Mass.) Public Library. Discusses format, annotations, choice of titles, etc. "The subjects offered by libraries in different places are very tempting, arousing curiosity and fairly demanding to be pursued. 'The Road to Anywhere' (Washington) calls us at once; so do 'Conquerors of the Frontier,' 'Romance and Adventure,' and 'Desert Island Stories' (Pittsburgh) and this group from Toronto, 'White Magic,' 'Now We Are Sixteen,' 'Adventurers.' For the young people, too, are the lists of 'Biographies' and 'Love Stories' from Cleveland and 'The Seven League Boots' from the St. Paul Public Library, a suggestive list of biographies that carry the reader far."

CHINESE COLLECTIONS

Kwei, Chih-Ber. *Bibliographical and Administrative Problems Arising from the Incorporation of Chinese Books in American Libraries.* 2 Mei Cha Hutung, Peiping, China: The Leader Press, 1931. 139p. cl. $2; pap. $1.50.

The author received his degree of Master of Science from the School of Library Service, Columbia University, in June 1928, and his doctor's degree from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. The purpose of the study is to inquire into the extent and variety of the collections of Chinese books in America—chiefly the Library of Congress, Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill University, Columbia University, Harvard University, University of California and the Newberry Library; to deal with the physical characteristics of Chinese books, and to discuss their cataloging and classification.

CUTTER, CHARLES AMMI, 1837-1930

Cutter, W. P. *Charles Ammi Cutter.* Chicago: Amer. Lib. Assn., 1931. bds. 67p. por. $2.75. (American Lib. Pioneers, III).

The author, Charles Cutter's nephew, is a former librarian of Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass. Charles Ammi Cutter was graduated from Harvard College in the Class of 1853. He was for twenty-five years librarian of the Boston Athenaeum and compiled its famous printed catalog. His *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog* was first printed in 1875. He was the president of the A.L.A. in 1888 and 1889, and editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL from 1881 to 1893, when he became librarian of the Forbes Library, building up its collections of books, pictures and music and conducting it on liberal lines. His Expansive Classification is in use in about one hundred libraries in the United States today, and his tables for marking books with the abbreviations of the names of their authors are even more widely used.

DEPRESSION. *See* LIBRARY SERVICE.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Bruce-Porter, Sir Bruce. Hospital libraries. *Lib. World.* 34: 84, 86, 88. 1931.

Address made at the (British) Library Association conference, Cheltenham, August 1931. "Mental food is as important as physical to the invalid, and much more so than the average bottle of medicine. We need rooms in every hospital to which patients who are well enough to get up may escape for feeding and recreation. While it is true the majority of patients go home when fit to get up, there are always some who must stay a bit longer, and these, when collected together, number more than enough to fill a good-sized room. . . . The more the subject is discussed, the more obvious it must be that our Hospitals will not be up to date if the controllers do not recognize the difference between the present-day occupants and the poor illiterate folk whose needs first called them into being."

HUGHES PUBLIC LIBRARY, RUGBY, TENN.

Turner, H. H. Thomas Hughes' American library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 354-355, 357. 1932.

Miss Turner is the librarian of this collection of 7,000 volumes, almost exclusively Victorian literature, established in 1883 by Thomas Hughes.

ILLINOIS. *See* LIBRARY LEGISLATION

CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE, 1929-1930, brings together in one alphabet "the subject index to articles in library periodicals and cognate material as recorded in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL during 1929 and 1930." Such a well-selected, annotated bibliography will meet a real need as a quick finding list. It may be secured from the offices of R. R. Bowker for 50 cents.
—*Special Libraries.*

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy*, to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

LIBRARIANSHIP

McKelvey, M. C. Personality in the library. pors. *Wilson Bull.* 6:345-351. 1932.

Paper read at the Chautauqua Literary Conference, July 27, 1931, by Margaret McKelvey, high school librarian, Hubbard, Ohio. Portraits of "personalities in American librarianship" include Linda Eastman, Josephine Rathbone, W. W. Bishop, and the late Melvil Dewey. Discusses feeling for books, knowledge of library technique, efficient management of organization and administration, attitude towards the public, belief in one's work and one's self, and the ten qualifications of personality needed by a successful librarian.

LIBRARIES

ALGIERS

Congrès International d'Alger. *La Lecture Publique. Memoires et Voeux.* Paris: Librairie E. Droz, 1931, 35fr.; London: The Library Association, 7s. 6d. pap. illus. 505p.

Report of the Congress on Public Reading organized under the auspices of the Association of French Librarians by Henri Lemaitre and held at Algiers in April, 1931. Addresses delivered at the opening of the Congress and letters of greeting from foreign nations take up the first part. The second is devoted to accounts of the libraries in Algiers and the surrounding section. The National Library of Algiers, founded in 1835, has more than 80,000 volumes. "Further articles deal with the garrison libraries of North Africa, the municipal libraries of the town of Algiers (a central library, seven reading rooms for adults, and five children's rooms), and the popular libraries of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Catalonia, Italy, Lithuania, the Low Countries and Switzerland. Other sections deal with book selection and loan systems, and the Arab libraries of the province, usually connected with a mosque." *Lib. Assn. Record.* n.s. 1:396-397. 1931.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Illinois State Library. Library Extension Division. *Library Laws of Illinois in Force July* 1, 1931. Springfield: The Library, 1931. pap. 64p.

"Only laws which bear directly with libraries have been included. Reference has been given to many others which have an indirect relation to libraries. The numbers given to chapters and sections are those of the Smith-Hurd Illinois revised statutes, 1931."—Preface.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Arnett, L. D., and Ethel T. Arnett. *Readings in Library Methods.* New York: G. E. Stechert and Co., 1931. cl. 547p. $3.50.

Includes articles and extracts relating to library practice and endeavor first published in various library periodicals, chiefly LIB. JOUR. Covers reference work, classification and cataloging, book selection and purchase, library binding, library administration and types of libraries, library buildings, history of libraries, and early printing.

Doubleday, W. E., ed. *A Primer of Librarianship.* London: Allen & Unwin and the Library Association, 1931. cl. 223p. 7s. 6d. (Lib. Assn. ser. II).

"Can only be described as a scrappy volume, good in parts. It suffers from the initial disadvantage of having each chapter written by a different author, not always with the same end in view, and as a primer is not of the same standard as Roebuck and Thorne's work, with which one immediately makes comparisons. . . . Looked at as essentially a primer, there are several chapters which are of great value, and amongst these I should mention Hilton Smith's chapter on 'Aids to readers,' and G. E. Roebuck's 'Lending libraries.' . . . Other chapters concern 'Children's library work,' by W. C. Berwick Sayers, 'Library extension work,' by L. R. McColvin, 'Book selection,' by J. E. Walker, amongst others. In all there are twenty-four separate articles on library topics, concluding with 'How to join the library service,' by W. E. Doubleday."—F. A. Richards. *Lib. Assistant.* 24:226-227. 1931.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Hartzell, B. V. The personal equation in library service. *Bull. of the N. H. Pub. Libs.* n.s. 27:156-159. 1931.

Abridgement of the talk given by Mrs. Hartzell, supervisor of the library training class of the Boston Public Library, to the New Hampshire Library Association, Sept. 10, 1931. Discusses the relation of the chief librarian to his assistants, tact in dealing with the public, telephone service, etc. "There is no way of keeping statistics of some of the most valuable work done in the library. Circulation and attendance can be counted. Encouragement, advice, and friendly service cannot."

Merrill, J. W. The challenge of the depression. *A.L.A. Bull.* 25:703-707. 1931.

Résumé of expedients adopted by various libraries to meet the current economic depression.

The public library and the depression. *Wilson Bull.* 6:267-270. 1931. Reprints obtainable from the A.L.A.

Results of a session held at Forest Hills, L. I., Nov. 8, 1931, by eleven librarians, under the leadership of President Rathbone of the A.L.A. Suggests lists of books and pamphlets on the unemployment problem, uses of leisure, Russia and the Five-Year Plan, and international relations, which the library should recommend to the unemployed.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Sayers, W. C. B. The modern children's library. *Ln. and Book World.* 21:76-78. 1931.

"I feel that what is wanted is an honest recognition of the fact that children's work is at present inchoate and needs organization. From this may follow the recognition that librarians must be trained and paid for doing it; that children's literature is largely rubbish with a certain amount of invaluable stuff which needs to be abstracted; and that it is time that such children's librarians as exist in the British Isles got together to do what is necessary."

NEW YORK (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Yarmolinsky, Avrahm. The library of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich (1847-1909). illus. *Bull. of the N.Y.P.L.* 35:779-782. 1931.

The Grand Duke was uncle of the late Czar and father of the present Pretender to the throne of all the Russias. The collection, which was acquired by the library in the summer of 1931, has about 2,200 volumes and is unusually valuable for the dynastic, administrative, and political history of the Russian Empire during the last three centuries of its existence. It includes a fine collection of regimental histories and works on Russian military costume.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

Special Libraries for December 1931 is a newspaper library number, with articles on British newspaper libraries (the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Herald*, *Daily Mail*, and *Yorkshire Post*), and the information service of the *Seattle Times* (22:439-448. 1931). This last, begun in 1913, now embraces the entire telephone system, reference library and photographic library of the newspaper.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

Godfrey, W. H. Graphic records of old buildings: a scheme for an index. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 1:329-339. 1931.

Address to the (British) Library Association, Sept. 1931, by the honorary secretary of the Royal Archaeological Institute, which with the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and other bodies, is sponsoring a card index to graphic records of buildings over a century old in the national libraries, university, cathedral and public and private libraries, as well as to illustrations in architectural journals, specially illustrated county and town histories, books of architectural detail associated with names like Pugin, Nash and Richardson, and similar material.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Dick, G. I. Classroom libraries. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:295-299, 310. 1931.

A list of books used in the first to sixth grades of the Pasadena, Cal., City Schools.

Parsons, J. H. Best books and the small school library. *Lib. Notes and News.* 10:67-69. 1931.

Miss Parsons is school librarian, Elk River, Minn. "The school librarian even of the small unit has a kinship with the greatest in ability and judgment. For any library is a youth's laboratory of human life processes. It is a model or map to study before attempting larger constructions or explorations. Its basic material, books, must be pure and undiluted as chemical compounds, and as strictly proportional as a chart and its scale. . . . The lack of hampering popular taste, that has to be met, makes the opportunity for creating balance and tone in the school collection greater. This means that the school library is seriously negligent if the proportion of Best books is not greater."

(*Turn to page 95, please*)

Children's Librarians' Notebook

THE CHRIST CHILD as told by Matthew and Luke. By Maud and Miska Petersham. *Doubleday.* $2.

The Petershams went to Palestine, visited all the historic places, watched the shepherds who live as the shepherds lived 2000 years ago in an attempt to reproduce for children today the best loved story in the world. The result is one of the loveliest books of the year. The faces are so human; the drawings so soft, colorful and reverent one feels the authors have put much of themselves into the book. Every librarian will want this in her collection.—A. M. W.

SMUGGLER'S LUCK, a Nantucket Story of the Revolution. By Edouard A. Stackpole. *Morrow.* $2.

An exciting story of the American Revolution which has little of actual warfare in it. The Nantucket Islanders were officially neutral but suffered so much from both the Colonists and the British that smuggling became a necessity to them. Timothy Pinkham, the young hero of the story, by chance becomes an important factor in the mysterious and secret happenings on the Island and consequently has many thrilling and perilous adventures. The Nantucket setting is good and the story a splendid one for intermediate boys. This is the first book of a young Nantucket man who knows his Island and the sea. He broadly hints of another Nantucket tale of pirates and buried treasure which we hope will be put on paper some day.—H. N.

A DOLL'S DAY. By Beatrice B. Brown. *Little.* $1.75.

As the title suggests, the book gives in pictures and verses doings for every hour of the day. It is more of a play than a picture book and this linked with the price may prevent librarians from purchasing.—A. M. W.

DAY IN A CHILD'S LIFE. Illus. by Kate Greenaway. (Music by Myles B. Foster.) *Warne.* $2.

This collection of songs, containing some of Kate Greenaway's loveliest pictures, was originally published in 1882, however the colors and delicate lines are surprisingly unmarred by the age of the plates. Special mention should be made of the exquisite flower decorations which lend so much charm to the book with its typical Greenaway children and peaceful landscapes. The songs are simple and sweet, reminiscent of a by-gone age. They include such poems as Grace Before Meals by Herrick and The Lost Doll by Kingsley. A book for anyone to own.—H. N.

THE FLAME; ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA. By Jeanette Eaton. *Harper.* $2.50.

The story of Catherine Benincasa of Siena, daughter of a tradesman, who greatly influenced the lives of many and was a moving factor in this changing period of Italian history in the fourteenth century. Through her complete dedication to a life of service and sacrifice and her spiritual guidance, she became a woman of all time. Her biography is vividly and sympathetically written and fills a not over crowded place in juvenile literature. While the book will not be universally read, it should be on the shelves in most children's rooms, as it covers a period of history not easily obtained in readable material.—M. W.

WHEN ABIGAIL WAS SEVEN. By Eliza Orne White. Houghton. $2.

Although Abigail lived in New Hampshire in the 1820's, we find her much like a little girl in the 1920's. Particularly is she fond of cats and babies. The doings of her family and her cousins furnish a charming background for one year of her life. It is indeed a pleasure to find a book with the quaintness of text Eliza Orne White gives linked with charming scissor cuts of Lisl Hummel; a good book which may not achieve deserved attention.
—A. M. W.

OLD NURSE'S STOCKING BASKET. By Eleanor Farjeon. *Stokes.* $1.75.

Every night, Nursie tells a tale to match the size of the hole she is darning in the children's stocking. They are wonderful tales, for she claims to have nursed all the children in them from Hercules to the Infanta of Spain. The stories are entertainingly told. Large print, wide margins and black and white illustrations add to the format.—A. M. W.

These books are actually reviewed by different children's librarians in the field. If you do not agree with the review of a book, send in your own review and we will print it.

DRAGON'S THUNDER. By Kenneth Payson Kempton. (Illus. by Wilfred Jones.) *Little.* $2.

Although parts of this story are quite improbable it is a good yarn that combines piracy and a search for hidden treasure with the early history of Georgia. The action starts in Boston in 1740 but takes place mostly on the high seas or in the Southern colonies where Spain is fighting England for a foothold. The author plunges immediately into his tale which moves swiftly to the end. He gives a very true picture of General Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia Colony, and he exalts the loyalty, bravery and staunchness of youth as Chris Vane, the young hero, shares honors with a young Indiana brave and a fiery Scotch lad. For older boys.—H. N.

ELLA THE ELEPHANT. By Kurt Wiese. *Coward.* $1.50.

Elephants seem to have acquired an amazing popularity among those who write books for boys and girls. This story for younger children is about Ella, a baby elephant who becomes separated from her mother when the herd is captured, and wanders alone in the jungle. Freedom means only terror to her, so she welcomes captivity and through it is returned to the mother elephant. The story is supplemented by the usual striking illustrations by the author.—L. H.

YOUNG TRAJAN. By Elizabeth Cleveland Miller. *Doubleday.* $2.

Elizabeth Cleveland Miller's tales for young people, *The Children Of The Mountain Eagle and Pram Of Albania* are fine and stimulating stories of Albania. In *Young Trajan* we find an equally fine story of modern Rumania which gives a realistic picture of the struggle of the peasant class against the rich and selfish land barons. Trajan was the leader in a revolt which helped to bring about better conditions for his people. Woven very skillfully into the thread of the plot are many descriptions of the customs of the country, especially of its religious festivals with their observances and songs. Although the young hero's name gives the title to the book, the story begins and ends with Frosina, a peasant lass, who, sent away to an industrial school to learn rug-weaving and other arts of handicraft, met Trajan at the hora, or dance, and became interested in him and in his ideas for relieving the oppression of the peasants. There is a simple and wholesome love story developed, and this feature makes the book appealing to older girls for whom there are so few books which satisfy their desire for romance.

—F. L. A.

MEDDLESOME MOUSE. By Vera Neville. *Macmillan.* $2.50.

A book over which one could well join the squeals of delight heard from the children's table for the illustrations are irresistible, the type excellent for beginner-readers, and the story interesting and fine for youngsters to read to tiny tots. One's only regret might be that the book must be limited to "table use" because of its make-up. Ordered in buckram, it would prove lasting in popularity and usage, but in its present thin covers and slight oversize, it will necessarily have a limited existence.—W. W.

THE BOX OF DAYLIGHT. By William Hurd Hillyer. (Illus. by Erick Berry.) *Knopf.* $2.50.

From an "Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology" the author has gleaned the story of Tchamsen the Raven, a fascinating legend of North America. It is based on myths of Haida, Tlingit and Tsimshian Indian tribes of the Canadian Northwest. When the earth was in darkness, Tchamsen created human beings and then to keep them happy, he must win fire, water, food, etc. He is a real Indian hero and in each adventure among Earth people accomplishes some feat. Mr. Hillyer has done much to bring unknown material into such attractive form for boys and girls.

—A. M. W.

PINAFORES AND PANTALETS. By Florence Choate. *Harcourt.* $2.

Evalina Abbot and her brothers and sisters lived in New York City when the grandmothers of little girls of today were themselves little girls and when the metropolis was no more than an overgrown village. This is

the story of the five young Abbots and their good times at home, at school, at the church bazaar, on grandfather's farm, etc. They formed a jolly, lovable family that any little girl of today should enjoy knowing. The authors have told their tale simply but sincerely and effectively. Not a little of the charm of the book lies in the appropriately quaint illustrations.—C. N.

School Library News

Library Instruction By Contract System

EVERY LIBRARIAN, I suppose, would agree that the ideal way to teach the use of the library is by means of individual instruction. Unfortunately this is impossible in a large library. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt some group plan of instruction. A number of school libraries are now using the contract system. (This provides a means of giving systematized individual instruction.) The librarian meets the children in a group or class and hands them the printed or mimeographed sheets containing the instructions and contracts. The instruction sheet states the objectives of the lesson; gives the necessary directions in the use of the library tools so that the child may know what he is expected to do; and then sets up a series of contracts or problems for him to complete.

At Thomas Jefferson Junior High, I meet each section of 7B's twice, the 8B's once and the 9A's once. I go two days in succession to a 7B English class. On the first day we take up the lesson on the parts of the book and the one on the encyclopedia. The second day the classification system and the use of the card catalog is discussed. I read over the instructions and contracts carefully, the children following me with their own contracts before them. At the end of the period they are given permits to go to the library to work out the contracts which must be finished and handed to me for grading within a week. The children report to the library to do this work during study hall periods. As each child has a different subject to look up in both the encyclopedia and card catalog and must have the information checked by the librarian, it is possible to work with each child directly. As we have a typewritten list of carefully checked subjects to assign it means little work on our part. I meet the 8B sections in connection with their social science class. We review the use of the card catalog correlating the library work with the work being done in class. The 9A work is given in an English class. The use of special reference books is discussed.

The advocates of the contract system of teaching claim that one of its chief advantages is that it gives an opportunity to the child of superior intelligence to work faster and cover more ground than his less gifted brother. In the Cleveland schools the children are grouped in classes according to their intelligence rating. At Thomas Jefferson this term there are ten groups of 7B's. The brightest children are in the upper section and the dullest in the lowest. In giving library instruction the following plan is used. The upper eight sections are given the contracts. The four highest are required to do all the problems; the next four have a certain one required with the rest optional, for which extra credit is given, if completed; to the two lowest sections the mimeographed contracts are not given. I found that they were baffled and perplexed by the printed instructions so now I go to the English class and give them the most elementary instructions. When they come to the library they bring pencil and paper to work out some simple problems.

I like to use the contract system in giving library instruction for several reasons. In the first place it offers an opportunity for meeting every child. Secondly, it systematizes the work to such a degree that it may be carried out with the least possible disturbance in the library. Lastly, it is an improvement because the children are so intrigued by the novelty of it and so impressed by the method of work that, to them, it seems a game. They work enthusiastically and need surprisingly little help, showing that they understand the instructions.

DOROTHY M. TOBIN, *Librarian, Thomas Jefferson Jr. High School, Cleveland, Ohio.*

Elementary School Library Studied

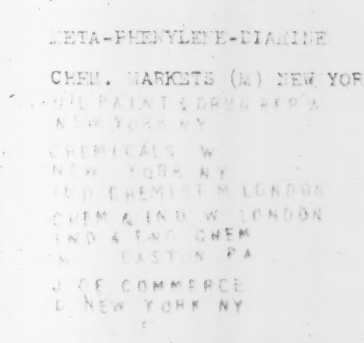
THE NOVEMBER issue of *New York State Education* has an interesting article on "The Study of the Elementary School Library" by Clifford Gould of the Kenmore Public Schools who is also Chairman of the Library Division of the Committee on Educational Progress of New York State Association of Elementary School Principals. Many interesting facts are revealed from some 900 questionnaires sent to elementary school principals in the state. Over eighty per cent of the schools have classroom libraries as the only library service. Two-thirds of the schools having classroom libraries have less than fifty books in each classroom. In 125 schools books are received as a loan from the public libraries and several schools report that the public library is supported by school taxes.

In The Library World

Current Prices Of Various Chemicals

IN LOOKING UP current prices of various chemicals and related products in the Chemistry Room of the New York Public Library, difficulty was often found in locating these with any degree of facility, especially when foreign prices were required.

A means of recording the sources, once located, was therefore devised, and it was found that the simplest method was to list on a card, by chemical or commodity, the periodicals and other sources of current prices. Thus, by looking under the name of the chemical, all so-far covered periodicals giving market prices of it are shown. A specimen card is given for illustration. The chemical is Meta-Phenylene-Diamine. The abbreviations of the titles of the periodicals follow approximately those which are standard with the American Chemical Society. The place of publication of the periodicals is followed by its frequency, in order to indicate how recent the price is, although in foreign periodicals this is of less importance.


META-PHENYLENE-DIAMINE
CHEM. MARKETS (W) NEW YORK, N.Y.
OIL PAINT & DRUG REP'R
NEW YORK NY
CHEMICAL W
NEW YORK NY
IND CHEMIST M LONDON
CHEM & IND W LONDON
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D NEW YORK NY

A Sample Card Listing Sources of Chemical or Commodity Prices

Typing of additional periodical titles on cards, once the heading had been made and the first periodical listed, was both a waste of time and rather tiresome. A rubber-type holder and type were used therefore as a substitute and the periodical title and necessary information set up. Thus, after the list of chemicals was copied from a periodical, it would be checked with the list of chemicals in the index, and those already listed would require only to be stamped, while a new card was made for each newly-found chemical name. This is shown in the illustration, where the name of the chemical and the first periodical are typewritten and the remaining titles added by means of the rubber stamp. Frequent cross references were necessary due to the fact that there are very often several commercial names for a chemical. Both trade and chemical names are used, although trade names are disregarded wherever possible without forgetting the intent of the entire index.

It may be mentioned that the Chemistry Room has four thousand chemicals and drugs listed so far and others are still being added. It would not be a very difficult matter to list other commodities for which current prices are required in a similar fashion. For instance, building materials or metals might just as easily be checked in the appropriate trade papers and other periodicals.

T. E. SINGER,
The New York Public Library.

Cowley Memorial

A FUND is being formed to commemorate the late Sir Arthur Cowley's lifelong devotion to the cause of good learning and his thirty-five years' service in the Bodleian Library. It will be employed for the furtherance in Oxford of the Hebrew and kindred studies in which he was specially interested; and it is hoped that the sum raised may be sufficient to provide a permanent endowment which shall bear his name. Friends who wish to subscribe are invited to communicate with the secretary to the librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford, or with Mr. G. R. Driver, Magdalen College. Contributions may also be sent direct to Barclays Bank, High Street, Oxford, for the Cowley Memorial Fund.

Library Moves

ON OR ABOUT January 15th the British Library of Information is moving from 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to 270 Madison Avenue.

Library Journals Wanted

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will pay 15c. a copy for a limited number of November 1 and November 15, 1931 issues.

A. L. A. 1932-33 Nominees

President

Harry Miller Lydenberg, New York Public Library, New York City.

First Vice-President

Julia Ideson, Public Library, Houston, Texas.

Althea H. Warren, Public Library, Los Angeles, California.

Second Vice-President

Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

Treasurer

Matthew S. Dudgeon, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Members of the Executive Board

(Two Vacancies)

Louis J. Bailey, State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Frederick C. Hicks, Yale Law School Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

Lillian H. Smith, Public Library, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Malcolm Glenn Wyer, Public Library, Denver, Colorado.

Trustee of Endowment Funds

John W. O'Leary, Central Republic Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Eugene M. Stevens, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

Members of the Council

(Five Vacancies)

Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, Public Library, Long Beach, California.

Harold F. Brigham, Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky.

Charles Harvey Brown, State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Angus S. Fletcher, British Library of Information, New York City.

Herbert S. Hirshberg, School of Library Science and Libraries, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Harriet E. Howe, School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

Carleton B. Joeckel, School of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

James Oliver Modisette, Louisiana Library Commission (Address, Jennings, Louisiana)

Edward H. Redstone, State Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Schedule of Radio Broadcast

ASPECTS OF THE DEPRESSION
ROADS TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY
8:30-8:45 P.M., E.S.T.

International Trade Balances, Gold, and Prosperity JAMES HARVEY ROGERS *Professor of Economics, Yale University*	January 9
The Tariff in Relation to Prosperity ERNEST M. PATTERSON *Professor of Economics, University of Pennsylvania*	January 16
What the Consumer Should Do F. W. TAUSSIG *Professor of Economics, Harvard University*	January 23
Responsibility and Economic Distress REXFORD G. TUGWELL *Professor of Economics, Columbia University*	January 30
The Idea of Planning GEORGE HENRY SOULE, JR. *The New Republic*	February 6
Planning in Western Europe LEWIS L. LORWIN *The Brookings Institution*	February 13
Planning in Russia COLSTON E. WARNE *Associate Professor of Economics, Amherst College*	February 20
Business Planning RALPH EPSTEIN *Professor of Economics and Business Organization, University of Buffalo*	February 27
Federal Planning STACY MAY *Associate Professor of Citizenship, Dartmouth College*	March 5
Limitations of Planning SUMNER H. SLICHTER *Professor of Business Economics, School of Business Administration, Harvard University*	March 12

ROADS TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Calkins, Clinch. *Some Folks Won't Work* Harcourt, 1930. $1.50

Carver, T. N. *Principles of Political Economy.* Ginn, 1919. $1.50

Chase, Stuart. *Men and Machines.* Macmillan. $2.50

Clay, Henry. *Economics, An Introduction for the General Reader.* Macmillan, 1918. $2.50

NOTE: Above is a suggested list for beginning readers from Reading Guide No. 2. The Guide is divided into sections according to the ability of the reader to assimilate economic subjects. Reading Guide No. 1 contained a list on Economic Aspects of the Depression. Reading Guide No. 2 deals particularly with Roads to Economic Recovery and New Social Responsibilities—the subjects covered in the next twenty economic lectures.

The Reading Guides may be obtained from the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at the following rates: single copy $.10; 100 copies $7.00; 500 copies $30.00; 1000 copies $50.00.

Hayward, W. R. and Johnson, G. W. *Story of Man's Work.* Minton, 1925. $2.00
Johnson, Alvin. *Introduction to Economics.* Heath, rev. and enl. ed., 1922. $2.40
Lynd, R. S. and H. M. *Middletown; A Study in Contemporary American Culture.* Harcourt, 1929. $5.00
Marshall, L. C. and Lyon, L. S. *Our Economic Organization.* Macmillan, 1921. $1.68
Pollak, K. M. and Tom Tippet. *Your Job and Your Pay.* Vanguard, 1931. $2.00
Slichter, Sumner H. *Modern Economic Society.* Holt, 1931. $5.00
Soule, George H., Jr. *The Useful Art of Economics.* Macmillan, 1929. $2.00
Thorp, Willard. *Economic Institutions.* Macmillan, 1928. (World Today Bookshelf.) $1.50

PSYCHOLOGY TODAY

OUR CHANGING PERSONALITIES

8:45-9:00 P.M., E.S.T.

Transient Changes in Personality FRED A. MOSS *Professor of Psychology, George Washington University*	January 9
How to Grow a Personality JOHN B. WATSON *J. Walter Thompson Company*	January 16
Growing Older CARNEY LANDIS *Chief Psychologist, New York State Psychiatric Institute*	January 23
Personality in Our Changing Society FLOYD H. ALLPORT *Professor of Psychology, Syracuse University*	January 30
Mending Broken Personalities FRED A. MOSS *Professor of Psychology, George Washington University*	February 6

OUR CHANGING PERSONALITIES

Allport, F. H. *Social Psychology.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1924. $2.50
Campbell, C. Macfie. *A Present-Day Conception of Mental Disorder.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1924. $1.00
Folsom, J. K. *Social Psychology.* New York: Harper, 1931. $3.50
Franz, Shepherd Ivory. *Nervous and Mental Re-education.* New York: Macmillan, 1923. $2.75
Haggard, Howard W. *Devils, Drugs, and Doctors.* New York: Harper, 1929. $5.00
Hall, G. Stanley. *Senescence.* New York: Appleton, 1922. $5.00
Kempf, Edward. *Psychopathology.* St. Louis: Mosby, 1920. $11.00
Martin, E. D. *Psychology.* New York: Norton, 1924. $3.00
Martin, E. D. *Psychology and Its Use.* Chicago: American Library Association ("Reading with a Purpose" Series)
Martin, Lillien J., and DeGruchy, Clare. *Salvaging Old Age.* New York: Macmillan, 1930. $2.00
Maudsley, Henry. *Body and Mind.* New York: Appleton, 1870, enlarged and revised 1884.
Moss, F. A. *Your Mind in Action* (title of educational edition is *Applications of Psychology*). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1929. $4.00 (educational edition, $3.00)
Moss, F. A., and Hunt, Thelma. *Foundations of Abnormal Psychology.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1932. $4.50
Myerson, Abraham. *Foundations of Personality.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1921. $3.00
Myerson, Abraham. *When Life Loses Its Zest.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1925. $1.75
Ogburn, W. F. *Social Change.* New York: Viking, 1922. $2.00
Thorndike, E. L. *Adult Learning.* New York: Macmillan, 1928. $3.00
Watson, John B. *Behaviorism.* New York: Norton, 1924, revised 1930. $3.00
Watson, John B. *Psychology from the Standpoint of a Behaviorist.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1919, 3rd edition, revised 1929. $3.00
Watson, John B. *Ways of Behaviorism.* New York: Harper, 1928. $2.00
Williams, Frankwood E. *Mental Hygiene.* Chicago: American Library Association, ("Reading with a Purpose Series") $.35
Woodworth, R. S. *Psychology.* New York: Holt, revised, 1929. $3.00 (text-book edition, $2.50)

NOTE: This list covers the coming lectures on "Our Changing Personalities." Comments on each of these books are included in Listener's Notebook No. 3. For a reading list on "General Psychology" see Listener's Notebook No. 1, page 43, and on "Child Psychology" see Listener's Notebook No. 2, page 47.

Listener's Notebooks may be obtained from the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at the following prices: single copy $.25; 10 copies $1.50; 50 copies $5.00; 500 copies $45.00.

Section for Children's Work

ALL THOSE members of the American Library Association who are interested in library work with children are urged at this time to join the national organization that represents children's librarians, i.e., The Section for Library Work with Children.

And this is also the time for those who are already members of the Section to renew their membership for 1932.

Joining dues, as well as the regular yearly membership dues, are one dollar and are payable to Miss Marjorie F. Potter, Public Library, Albany, New York.

Distressed Condition Of German Libraries

THOSE WHO HAVE authoritative knowledge of the subject are again calling my attention to the crying needs—which, alas, I know only too well—of the public libraries and public schools for advanced education which are supported or financed by the communities. I am perfectly aware that extreme economy is the order of the day, but I am as keenly aware of the fact that it is impossible to carry out a systematic curtailment of expenditures in cultural spheres without destroying certain institutions which are of great value and even, from the standpoint of the country's welfare, indispensable.

The public library, for example, is an institution which has shown remarkable growth in Germany in recent times. It has increasingly proved itself a valuable means of adult education which is indispensable to the working classes in town and country. During the present depression the public library has acquired new tasks and a new responsibility. I am informed that the number of people using the public libraries is increasing from month to month, in many cases from one-half to two-thirds of the new readers being drawn from the ranks of the unemployed. I welcome these new readers the more gladly because, like all those who have gained an insight into the mental suffering of the unemployed, the problem of keeping up their morale is one that at all times concerns me deeply. Unemployment constitutes a terrible danger to the country, a danger which can only be met if we can keep the great army of the unemployed from sinking into mental apathy, despair, or radicalism. An institution which, like the public library, is voluntarily sought out by those of the unemployed who have not yet fallen prey to despair must represent for many of them a source of inner strength not to be underestimated, so that no one who appreciates the situation would take the responsibility of depriving them of that resource.

In the face of this growing responsibility which has fallen on the public libraries along with an increase in the number of readers averaging from 40 to 60 per cent, as estimated by the Association of German Public Librarians, we find that the funds available for supporting the libraries began to shrink in the year 1930 and have fallen off more and more since April 1931 until today the decrease amounts to from 30 to 40 per cent.

Up to the present the libraries have striven by every means in their power to stretch their reduced means to meet the increased demands. But in many cases all the possibilities have by now become utterly exhausted. The supplies of books are growing smaller and smaller and are being used up and worn out so that they simply will not serve any longer. The fees charged have in many instances been greatly increased, the hours during which the library is kept open have been shortened and here and there it has already happened that the reading rooms, where persons out of work have been afforded a very precious opportunity to study in peace, have been closed altogether. Thus the moment has come when any further curtailment of the means of supporting the libraries will imperil to the utmost the work that they do. To exercise any more economy at the expense of the libraries cannot fail to have the most disastrous effects, not only on the culture and mental development of the people but also on the welfare of the country as a whole.

The same thing is true of the public schools for advanced education. The number attending these schools is constantly increasing because in them also those of the unemployed who have not yet lost their courage are trying to keep themselves occupied and to improve their mental powers. Since the public night schools supported or financed by the community are the means of a comprehensive education that promotes good citizenship, they are of the first importance in preserving in the unemployed the power to be of value to society. These educational institutions, like the public libraries, are run as cheaply as possible. From the reports of the National Association of German Public Schools for Advanced Education it appears that the large and medium-sized cities are spending, on an average, on their public schools for advanced education only 5½ pfennigs per capita of the population, which is only about one fiftieth of the amount spent on theaters, orchestras and moving pictures. The cost is kept so low because of the fact that, except in some of the big cities where salaried public officials have charge of the public night schools, all the work is either very poorly paid or is done gratis by honorary appointees.

The immense importance of public libraries and of public schools for advanced education in these times of depression impels me to call your very special attention to these two institutions. It would be a great satisfaction to me if you should succeed, by suitable measures

Editor's Note:
The Minister of the Interior of the German Reich wrote a letter to the Ministers of Education of various German provinces, which the Association of German Public Librarians distributed, and which we have had translated for LIBRARY JOURNAL readers.

and dispensations to the communities concerned, in preventing any further reduction in the appropriations for the educational purposes we are speaking of, for such reduction would mean paralysing a service which it would be very risky to dispense with today. To my mind, the importance and the relative cheapness, as described above, of the public libraries and public schools for advanced education make it a duty while carrying out the economy measures unhappily necessary at this time, to avoid making any further reductions in that particular field of service.

But even if we succeed in avoiding any further reduction of the funds available for maintaining the public libraries and public schools for advanced education, it would still seem scarcely possible, from the reports that have been made to me, for those institutions to meet all the demands made upon them by the increased patronage deriving from the unemployed. Therefore I beg to suggest that you make an investigation to ascertain to what extent funds set aside by the various Provinces and communities for the benefit of the unemployed may be used to help the institutions here in question, and also to what extent it may be possible to obtain private contributions. It seems to me quite conceivable that in connection with the arrangements for celebrating the Goethe Centennial private individuals, book sellers and organizations of book dealers might be persuaded to contribute books to those local libraries that need them, it being understood, of course, that the books given must be such as would fit in with the serious educational purposes of the libraries.

I should appreciate receiving a report from each of you on what you have been able to accomplish in this connection.

(sig.) WIRTH.

Vatican Library Roof Crashes

THE ROOF of the Sistine Hall wing of the Vatican Library, built by Pope Sixtus V in 1588, collapsed on December 22 dragging to ruin two floors below and some of the finest pieces of the Vatican's priceless collection of books, manuscripts and works of art. Because of the late hour (4:30) the Library was closed to the public, but one student and four workmen who were still in the building were buried under the wreckage. An authoritative article on this subject by Monsignor Tisserant, who left the building only twenty minutes prior to the crash, will appear in the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library of Congress Now Largest

THE TERMINATION of the one hundred and thirtieth year of the Library of Congress sees the publication of its bulkiest report, extending to 463 pages. It also finds the Library in all probability the largest library in the world, with the possible exception of the Bibliothèque Nationale, with the British Museum now in third place. The 188,352 books and pamphlets added during the year ending June 30, 1931 brings the total collection to 4,292,288 volumes, exclusive of maps, manuscripts, musical compositions and engravings.

The National Library has continued to add to its stores of Americana in the Division of Manuscripts. The list is headed by 252 bound volumes comprising the collected papers of President Garfield, carefully arranged and indexed. The next largest collection is that of the papers of Major General Benjamin F. Butler, Representative from Massachusetts from 1867 to 1875 and from 1877 to 1879, and governor of that state in 1883. The largest accession of naval material ever received in one year has been that of the five or six thousand papers of Read Admiral John A. Dahlgren, who as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from 1847 to 1863 practically revolutionized the system of naval ordnance in this country. The extant papers of General Philip H. Sheridan were transferred from the custody of his widow to that of the Library.

The Library's physical quarters have expanded with the opening of four new levels for use at the top of the southeast stack, providing also two dozen new study rooms. The topmost deck, appropriately overlooking the Potomac flying field, is occupied by the Division of Aeronautics. It owns about 12,300 volumes and is entrusted with much confidential aeronautic material.

Three new consultants have been appointed: Dr. J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago, who as chief of the Catalogue Division organized the Library of Congress system of cataloging and now returns after an absence of twenty years; Dr. David Rubio, consultant in Hispanic and South American literature, taking the place of Señor Don Juan Riaño; and Dr. Francesco Lardone, honorary consultant in Roman Law. The service of consultants is provided for by a grant from the General Education Board.

Increased appropriations enabled the Law Library to add 20,070 volumes as compared to 7,228 last year. The total collection contains 259,558 volumes. One of the busiest of

all law libraries, it has a staff of only 16 persons as compared with the 53 at the Harvard Law School Library and the 47 at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Nearly 400,000 facsimile copies of original documents preserved in foreign archives were made by the foreign mission financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at an annual cost of $100,000 for five years, of which the present year was the fourth. The archives in Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway have been completely covered and those in Austria nearly so. The materials in England, France and Spain are practically inexhaustible.

The number of cards and locations produced and added to union catalogs is 1,159,592. The contents of the largest and most productive book catalogs have now been incorporated.

Four hundred and seventy-four new subscribers to printed cards, the largest increase since 1904, raised the total number of subscribers to 5,485. The value of the cards shipped was $259,653, an increase of more than 7 per cent. The increase in subscribers is partially ascribed to the addition of decimal class marks to the cards. As usual, the bulk of the cards sent abroad were ordered by libraries in China and Russia.

Six new libraries adopted the L. C. classification during the year, among them Swarthmore College and the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year was 117,256. The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 2,824,250 volumes. From the deposits in the Copyright Office 35,566 volumes were transferred to the Library of Congress and 10,224 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia. The Copyright Office received a total of $309,414 in fees during the fiscal year. Total appropriations for the Library and Copyright Office in 1932 are $2,151,455, and for care and maintenance of the Library building, $173,622. The book fund, $180,000, is $75,000 more than in 1929-1930.

Radio Talks on Science Booklists

BEGINNING Thursday evening, February 4th and continuing every Thursday evening until further notice, Dr. George E. Nelson, assistant librarian of the Library of the College of the City of New York, will deliver a Radio Talk over Station WNYC from 7:35 to 7:55 P.M. on one of the subjects covered by the Science Booklists.[1] An attempt will be made to make the talks interesting as well as informative. He hopes to be able to distribute notices of the Radio Talks to libraries for posting on bulletin boards, but has not made such arrangements yet. This announcement will advise students and readers to read the books mentioned on the Science Booklists in connection with the Radio Talks.

RADIO TALKS FOR FEBRUARY

Feb. 4 "Science in the World Today."
Feb. 11 "Exploring For Science."
Feb. 18 "The History of Science."
Feb. 25 "Biology—The Science of Life."

[1] THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 56:1062-1064.

Current Library Literature

(*Concluded from page* 85)

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Maynard, Katharine. Some problems in bibliography. *Special Libs.* 22:398-402. 1931.

"Recognizing that personal preference and local demand may very properly affect the choice of particular terms in a given library, we nevertheless feel that the definitions and structural relationships worked out for electrical engineering at [the Massachusetts Institute of Technology] would be serviceable anywhere as a basis of subject headings in this field. Would not the compilation of a cooperative list of headings for the whole field of science and technology be a worthy effort for one of the library associations or groups? . . . Beyond the defining of terms, there is the further problem of so connecting the subject headings that we have what Miss Pattee, of the Union Theological Seminary, aptly calls the same 'structural consistency' in the dictionary catalog that is claimed for the classed catalog by its warm advocates. . . . For guidance in this vexing question, I know of no better place to turn than to Cutter's 'Rules' of fifty years ago." Miss Maynard is Vail Librarian at M.I.T.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARIES. *See* UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK CITY

Pattee, Julia. The library of a theological seminary. *Special Libs.* 22:402-406. 1931.

Miss Pattee is chief cataloger of the Seminary. "The scope of a library such as Union is not altogether determined by theoretical limits, but quite arbitrarily in many cases by a consideration of the policies of the neighboring libraries. With the Jewish Theological Seminary of America next door it would be foolish of Union to build up a large collection of Judaism. The Institute of Musical Art across the street has practically no church music in its library; here is an opportunity to assemble without rivalry a fine collection of liturgical music. . . . The second function of the theological library is determined by its relation to the theological seminary. It exists to serve a student body and a teaching faculty. . . . A large research library must have an expensive catalog. The cataloging staff must be 'near-scholars,' as Dr. Smith used to say."

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

McHale, C. J. Professional duties in the university library circulation department. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:350-360. 1932.

The author is in charge of circulation at the University of North Carolina Library. Professional training is desirable for assistants in the circulation department, which has the most direct contact with the faculty and graduate students, handles the details of inter-library loans, and measures the actual use of the library.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LITERATURE

Lynch, C. J., and S. A. Beard, *comps. Books for Youth.* Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brooklyn Public Library, 1931. pap. 46p. 5c. plus 2c. postage a copy.

"This list . . . is made up of books which have thoroughly proven themselves, therefore annotations were not thought necessary. In order to get away from the somewhat prosaic style of most lists the young women who compiled this one adopted rather fanciful and even poetic headings for the various groups. We were able to adorn it by means of cuts lent by the several publishers." Milton J. Ferguson, Chief Librarian.

Among Librarians

Sarah C. N. Bogle Dies January 11th

SARAH COMLY NORRIS BOGLE, assistant secretary of the American Library Association and an international figure in the library profession, died January 11 at White Plains, New York, after an illness of several weeks.

Sarah C. N. Bogle

For five years, from 1924 to 1929, Miss Bogle directed the Paris Library School under the auspices of the American Library Association, as a demonstration of what a school of international character would mean to the library profession. As the only official woman delegate, she represented the American Library Association at the International Library Committee meeting held in Stockholm two years ago, and the same year participated in meetings of the British Library Association and the British Institute of Adult Education. The year before at the request of the Carnegie Corporation, she visited the Virgin Islands to consider their library needs. Following this visit and a visit of Governor Evans to the United States, a grant of $10,000 was made for the reorganization and expansion of the island libraries.

Her chief contributions to the library profession were made in the field of education for librarianship and library work with children. As secretary of the Temporary Library Training Board of the American Library Association, and later as secretary of the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship, a position she held at the time of her death, she did much to raise professional standards and to guide library schools throughout the country. At the request of the Policy Committee of the Southeastern Library Association, in 1930 she made a survey of the library schools in thirteen southern states which was considered by leading librarians of prime importance.

Before coming to the American Library Association in 1920, Miss Bogle had been librarian of Juniata College, and branch librarian in Queens Borough (N. Y.) and Pittsburgh. As head of the children's department in Pittsburgh and later as principal of the Carnegie Library School, she became nationally known for her development of library work with children. At the time of her death she was a member of the Committee of Experts for the study of children's literature of the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, Switzerland.

Necrology

S. ASHLEY GIBSON, librarian of the *Providence Journal* and *Evening Bulletin*, died recently while on a voyage to Bermuda. Mr. Stephen A. Greene, formerly the chief political writer for the two papers, succeeds Mr. Gibson as librarian.

ADELAIDE F. MATLOCK, a children's librarian in the Elizabeth, N. J., Public Library, died on October 13 at the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

BERTHA MILLER, for ten years librarian at the Plant Pathology Department of the University of Wisconsin, died at her 1617 Regent Street home, Tuesday afternoon, November 24, after a long illness.

MRS. BELLE SEALAND, reference librarian of the Lakewood, Ohio, Public Library, has recently died. Mrs. Sealand was a graduate of the Western Reserve University and had been on the staff of the Lakewood Library since 1917.

Appointments

HARRIETTE H. GILBERT, Simmons '29, resigned from the Libby Junior High School Library, Spokane, to accept a position as assistant in the Circulation Department of the Seattle Public Library.

MILDRED P. HARRINGTON, for the past two years a student at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, is now assistant professor in the School of Library Science of the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

FRANCES SAWYER HENKE, Wisconsin '13, has joined the staff of the new Library Science Department of Our Lady of the Lake College, as instructor in Book Selection.

MILDRED HERRICK, Michigan '29, who has been a cataloger at Yale University Library for the past two years, is now in charge of cataloging and recataloging at Swathmore College, Pa.

ELOISE R. JOHNSON, Washington '28, resigned from the New York Public Library to accept the position of librarian at Columbia Branch, Seattle Public Library, succeeding Millicent Spencer, who resigned to return to the East.

CELESTINE KING, St. Catherine's '30, after organizing the St. Anthony's High School Library, Minneapolis, began work as librarian of the Cretin High School Library, St. Paul, Minn.

ANNA A. KOSEK, Wisconsin '11, after several years as a bookseller, joined the staff of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., in the summer. She is first assistant and reference librarian.

MRS. JESSIE W. LUTHER, Wisconsin '13, who has been on the faculty of the Los Angeles Library School for the last two years, resigned in the summer to accept an appointment to organize and administer a Library Department in Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas.

HELEN LUTTON, Pittsburgh '23, is assistant librarian of the South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIRIAM M. PARSONS, Pratt '29, formerly branch librarian in the Portland, Oregon, Library Association, is in the extension division of the New York Public Library.

MRS. LENA ADAMS RUPPERT, Western Reserve '22, formerly on the staff of the New York Public Library, has accepted the position of law librarian with the National Broadcasting Company, New York, N. Y.

Opportunities For Librarians

Wanted: French Cataloging Instructor, library school graduate with cataloging and teaching experience to conduct course in cataloging and classification in French, July 25-September 3, by McGill University Library School, Montreal, Canada.

•

Young woman, university and Columbia library school graduate with two years' experience as assistant librarian and head of cataloging department in a university library, desires position offering opportunity of advancement. Knowledge of French and German. References. Available September 1, 1932. A13.

•

Young man, college graduate, desires position in any library. Has little library experience, knowledge of typing and foreign languages. A14.

•

Trained librarian, one year's experience in State Teachers Training College, six years experience in Preparatory School and Junior College Library, desires a change of location. Would like to build up another library, in another school. A16.

•

SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY in Kansas wants to buy a second-hand charging desk. A15.

Lafayette College Receives $150,000

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION has given to Lafayette College the sum of $150,000 to endow the College Librarianship of the institution. This gift is a great stimulus to the intensive effort being put forth by the College authorities to bring the Lafayette Library up to the highest standards of modern efficiency and adequacy. The library at Lafayette contains 80,000 volumes and it is growing at the rate of 3,500 volumes a year.

The Calendar Of Events

March 4-5, 1932—New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

•

April 25-30, 1932—American Library Association annual meeting at Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

•

May 9-11—California Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, California.

•

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

•

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, annual meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

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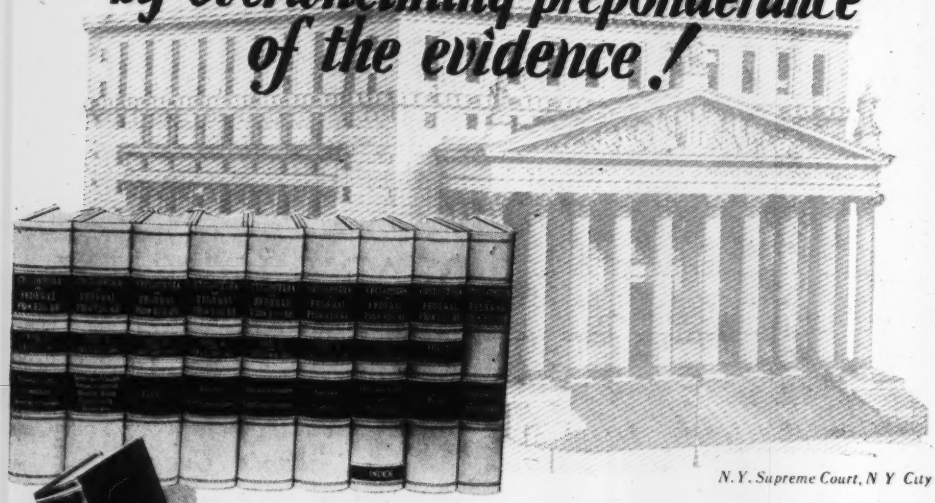

N. Y. Supreme Court, N Y City

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